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The Rev. V. R. Drapes, to whom Mr. Robertson had remitted the sum he had obtained for this rare coin, on behalf of the finder, gave the following account of its discovery:—

“The coin of Offa was found by a man named John Curran, in a field, of which he is tenant, in the Queen’s County, about five miles from Rathdowney. The field is six acres in extent, and is surrounded by a fence nearly circular. In the middle of the field are the ruins of a church standing in a graveyard. The graveyard was surrounded by a wall, of which the ruins were removed about twenty-seven years ago. The name of the townland is Bawnaughragh; outside the limits of the graveyard there have been, and still are found throughout the field continually, human bones, and the tradition in that locality is, that a battle had been fought on that field. The coin was turned up when a portion of the circular fence was being levelled. The happy finder of the coin could scarcely believe the pound notes to be real, when I handed him the sum you obtained for it, viz., £2 12s. 6d.”

The following papers were submitted to the Members:—

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY, ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

COMMUNICATED BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M. A., WITH
NOTES BY THE HON. ROBERT O'BRIEN, AND THE REV. JAMES
GRAVES.

(Continued from Vol. V., New Series, p. 446.)

GENTLEMENS Seats, Castles, and Places near this Town, are these following, viz., within a quarter of [a] mile.

That Castle belonging to Henry Ivers,¹ Esq., well scituate and capable of very considerable improvement, a draught whereof I took on the other side this leaf. It is five miles and three quarters distant from Limerick.

¹ Henry Ivers, Gent., appears in Dr. Petty’s Census, 1659, as a “Titulado” at Ballymolony, in the parish of Killokennedy.

On 21st June, 30th Chas. II., he obtained a patent of Ballyluddane East, adjoining Six Mile Bridge, with power to hold a Saturday market, and two fairs yearly on part of the land called Ballyrella, *alias* Mount Ivers.

By this patent, and others bearing date 17th June, 19th Chas. II., and 27th November, 30th Chas. II., he was granted altogether 5773 acres, statute measure profitable, which carried a larger extent of unprofitable acres. In 1668 he

was appointed agent to Colonel Daniel O’Brien, 3rd Viscount Clare, from whom he obtained leases of a considerable extent of land.

He was married to the daughter of Captain Stephens, of Ballysheen, in the county Clare, and was appointed Justice of the Peace for that county in 1669, and High Sheriff in 1673. He was succeeded by his son John, who was elected Member of Parliament for the county in 1715.

Although the great bulk of the estate has passed away from the family, yet his descendant, Robert Ivers, Esq., still resides at Mount Ivers.—O’B.

The gentleman, owner hereof, came over (a young man, clerk to one Mr. Fowles,² a Barrister), since the King's Restoration, and hath in this time by his Industry, acquired one Thousand pounds a year. The first and chiefest of his rise was occasioned by being concerned in the Revenue as Clerk to the King's Commissioners for settling the Quit Rents, and afterwards became their Deputy receiver, is now in Commission one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace, not worth less than sixteen hundred pounds a year.

A mile distant from Six mile Bridge,³ on the other side the river from hence, is an Estate lately purchased from Mr. Tiege O'Brien,⁴ by a very worthy Gentleman, Mr. Hugh Percivall,⁵ who beareth for Coat Armor this.

[Here in the MS. is a drawing of the shield described.]

Sable, a Horse passant Argent, Spanceled on both leggs of the neerer side Gules, by the name of Percivall. Yet the vulgar and most usuall way of spanceling, not onely of Horses, but black Cattle, viz., Cows, &c., in this Countrey, is by joining the fore

² The lands of Tarbert, county Kerry, were, in 1666, possessed by Cornet John Cooper, of Bunratty, a Cromwellian officer, to whom the mother of Sir Donat O'Brien, of Dromoland, was married, by which means the estates were rescued at the general confiscation. Thomas Fowle, of Dublin, obtained a judgment for £1800 principal, against Cooper, on which execution by elegit was issued to the Sheriff of Kerry: upon an inquisition held at Carrigfoyle, a moiety of the lands of Tarbert were seized by the Sheriff for said Thomas Fowle.

Afterwards Laurence Steele, as executor for Fowle, let the said moiety to Henry Ivers at £100 per annum, to be paid at Strongbow's tomb.—O'B.

³ This town is situated on both sides of the O'Gearna river, at a distance of six Irish miles from Limerick, by the old road across the mountain.

Here was formerly Castle Droichel, built by Murrogh Mac Turlogh O'Brien, and the west side of the river is included in the Earl of Thomond's patent of 1620.

The Earls of Thomond were anxious to encourage Protestant settlers on their estates, and several of the Earl's tenants, and of the new patentees, had houses in this town.

The rents paid in 1675 for houses and plots of ground bear a very high proportion compared to the value of farms. £10 a year for a house and shop, with a

covenant to rebuild, and £52 a year for a malt-house, represent the rents paid for considerable extents of land, even in the vicinity of Six Mile Bridge.—O'B.

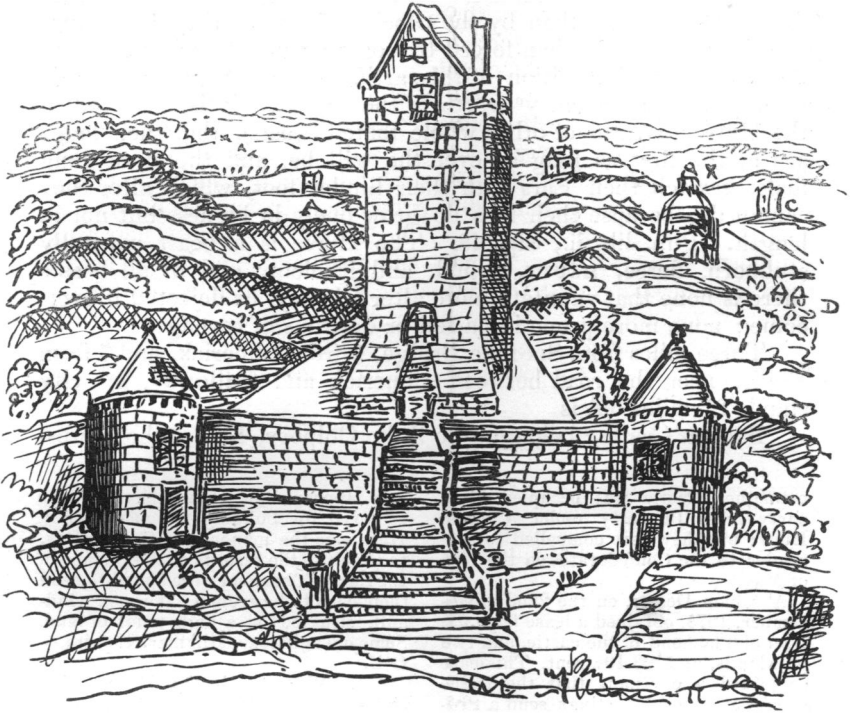
⁴ Teige O'Brien, in 1656, was, jointly with Giles Vandeleur, tenant to the Earl of Thomond for the six plowlands of Moihill, near Six Mile Bridge, at £70 a year rent. Giles Vandeleur alone obtained a renewal of this lease in 1675.

Teige O'Brien had also obtained a patent of some land near Tulla; but, having acted as lieutenant in Lord Clare's infantry in 1688, he was attainted, and his estate forfeited.—O'B.

⁵ On 25th June, 1668, Lord Clare executed a mortgage on his estate in the barony of Moyarta, &c., in county of Clare, to Dyonisia Yeamans for £1742, which was assigned to Hugh Persivale. In 1674, Lord Clare granted a lease to Hugh Percival, of Kinsale, in the county of Cork, of certain lands in the barony of Moyarta, further to secure the said mortgage. After the forfeiture of Lord Clare's estates, a claim was lodged at Chichester House for the amount of the mortgage by James Clark, on behalf of Dixy Percival, a minor, son of Hugh.

The family of Perceval were originally from France, and came to England at the time of the Norman Conquest. The crest borne by one branch of the family was the spancelled horse, being a canting play on the French name for a horse.—O'B.

leggs together by Gads or Withs twisted, which, see page []. And by this y^e horse cannot move or gain ever so little ground but by a galloping step, jump, or stretch. Now, an Horse by his



MOUNT IVERS'S CASTLE,⁶

Belonging to Henry Ivers, Esq.

A. Rosmongher.⁷ B. Buratty. C. Cappar Castle.⁸ D. Six-mile bridg Town.
E. The Six-mile bridg River. F. The wood of the Oyl Mills.⁹

nature is rather won to this by tractable usage than forced, for such is the horses brisk and sprightly nature, and of all other noble

⁶ Mount Ivers Castle.—Section 234 of the Act of Explanation, 17 & 18th Chas. II., cap. 2, provides that new names more suitable to the English tongue should be inserted in the letters patent, with an *alias*.

The name of Ballyluddane East was then changed into Mount Ivers, and has so continued.

There are still visible some foundations of the old castle; but most of the stones were worked into the modern

mansion-house.—O'B.

⁷ Rosmanagher Castle is said to have been built by John M'Mahon-M'Donagh M'Namara, but was returned in 1570 as one of the castles of the Earl of Thomond.

Rossemoneherr, with two quarters of land, were included in the patent of 19th James I. to Donough, Earl of Thomond. When Bunratty was, in 1646, besieged by the confederate army, a part of which was encamped at Six Mile Bridge, Ros-

spirited animals, that to bring them to conformity must be rather by gentell handling than severity, according to the true saying of *Seneca*, *Generosus animus facilius ducitur quam trahitur*. For it is with the irrational animals as with the rational, who are rather drawn by the Ears than by the Cloak. That is, they are sooner won by perswasion, than forced by compulsion, w^{ch} being taken in this sence, the imposition of this artificial note of restraint doth no way derogate from y^e worth of the bearer. It is observed of the Horse (as also of other whole footed beasts), that their leggs are at the first as long as ever the will be, and therefore yong foales scratch their Ears with their hinder foot, which after they cannot do, because their legs do grow onely in bigness but not in length. Plin. lib. ii., cap. 48. The Horse is a beast naturally stubborn, fierce, HAUTY, proud, and insolent; and of all beasts there is none that vaunteth more after Victory, or dejected if overcome; none more prone in battell or desirous of reveng.

Three miles from Six-mile Bridge, 9 from Limerick, and 7 from Ennis, neer the road between Limerick and Galloway, w^{ch} city stands 27 miles off, is

Ballicar Castle,⁹ belonging to John Colpoys, Esq^r., whose pros-

managher Castle was occupied by a party from Bunratty under Captain Hunt; but they were compelled to surrender to the Confederates on the 13th of May.

Abraham Dester, on the 22nd of December, 1675, obtained a lease from the Earl of Thomond of the castle, and two plowlands, at £103 10s. rent. This lease contained a covenant that the lessee should at general hostings send a Protestant horseman, with a good horse, sword, and case of pistols, provided for a month to attend the Earl. This lease was afterwards converted into a fee farm, and the lands still belong to the same family, who have assumed the name of D'Esterre.

The tower of the castle still remains in a tolerably perfect state.—O'B.

⁸ Cappagh Castle was said to have been built by Convea M'Cumara-M'Shane-M'Namara, and was returned in 1570 as belonging to Shane M'Namara.

Cappagh, with four plowlands, was passed in the Earl of Thomond's patent of 1620.

During the siege of Bunratty, Colonel M'Adam placed some musketeers there, under Sergeant Morgan, who were captured by the confederates on the 13th of May.

The foundations only of this castle

now appear, the stones having been removed for building a house near it. Here was the manor mill of Bunratty, to which all the tenants on that manor of the Earl of Thomond were bound to send their corn to be ground. It was a wind-mill, situated on a high point of land. Some old millstones still mark the site.—O'B.

⁹ The Wood of the Oyl Mills.—The site of the Oil Mills is near the junction of the fresh water with the tidal part of the river. No part of the ancient wood now remains.—O'B.

¹ Ballycar Castle was said to have been built by Connor M'Hugh-M'Loughlin-M'Namara, but does not appear among the list of castles in 1570.

The Castle, and two plowlands, of Ballycarhy were passed in the Earl of Thomond's patent of 1620.

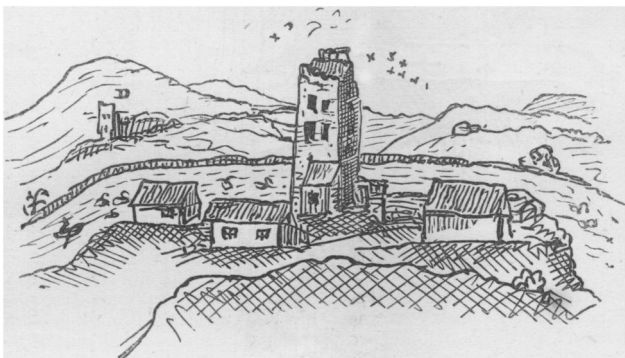
In 1655, a lease of Ballycar Castle, &c., "as heretofore held by George Colpoys, deceased," was made by the Earl of Thomond to John Colpoys, with the condition to supply an armed Protestant horseman, provided for a month. This lease was converted in 1714 into a fee farm, and has now passed to heirs female.

The castle has disappeared, and the dwelling-house, not long since occupied by John Colpoys, a true-hearted gentle-

pect I have sketcht off on the other side ; this is part of the Estate of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Henry Earle of Thomond, in the Barony of Bunratty, in the Parish of Tomenlagh.

In Boggs here, as in most parts of Ireland, in digging for Turf, are found large firr Trees, and particularly in the Bishoprick of Cloyne, in the county of Corke, and Province of Munster ; in the Boggs are found such quantities of Firr timber trees that they make benches, tables, wainscoat, and floor Roomes therewith ; they use it also so much for fewell that the town smells of Turpentine.

Ballicarr Lough aboundes in Eeles and Trouts, especially of a stupendious largenes for such as Trouts, of 30 and 24 inches in length, which very commenly have bin tooke here.



The South-East Prospect of Ballicarr Castle.

D. Rathfoelane.¹⁰

It is discoursed also, and by very credible persons, that at Muyree Castle, in this county of Clare, towards Galloway side, was taken a prodigious Pike with two Ducks in its Gorge or Belly, one

man, an upright and popular magistrate, and thorough sportsman, is now a roofless ruin.—O'B.

¹⁰ Rathfolan Castle, alleged to have been built by Loughlin M'Sheeda-M'Teige-M'Namara, was returned in 1570 as the property of Donough O'Brien, of Dromoland, third son of the first Earl of Thomond and Baron Inchiquin.

It afterwards passed to a family of the M'Namaras, and in 1641 was in the possession of John M'Namara, who had other estates in the same barony. During the Protectorate of Cromwell he

was ejected, and Henry Colpoys was located in the castle.

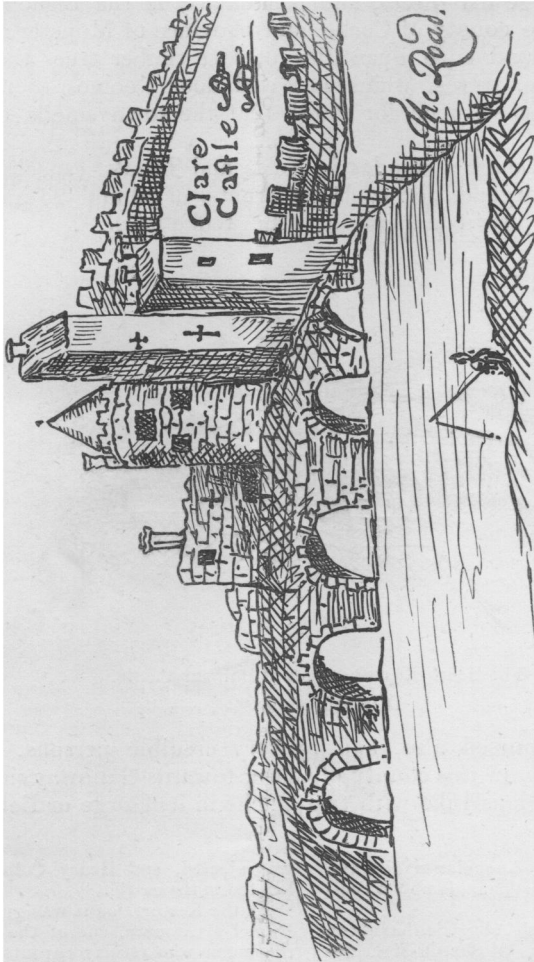
At the Restoration it was granted to Daniel M'Namara, one of the eight of that name who received grants of land out of the eighty-three M'Namaras who had been proprietors in that barony of Bunratty in 1641.

It was again forfeited, in 1688, and sold to Sir Donat O'Brien, of Dromoland.

The last remaining wall of the castle fell about thirty years ago ; but a heap of ruins marks the site.—O'B.

whereof was so fresh, that took out and roasted prov'd a very good dish.

And that upon the rising of the water of a lough, and overflowing some meadows, 3 Pikes were shott at once grazeing.



The Prospect of y^e Castle of Clare¹¹ towards the Town of Clare, in the sayd County, and from the Road leading to Ennish Town.

That at such times they do eat grass, is very certain, and observed by severall.

¹¹ Clar-more probably gave its name to the county of Clare in 1670, it having previous to that been called Thomond, the Irish laws having continued in force

under the rule of the Earls of Thomond, and Clare castle was one of the demesne castles of the Chief of Thomond for the time being.

The larger the Pike the coarser the food, the smaller being the best, contrary to the nature of Eeles, which improve their goodness by their bulk and age.

[Here follows statement about the fish called Sargus, which is unfit to print.]

CASTLE-MAINE in Connolough, Anno 1600, in the Reigne of Queen Elizabeth, being inhabited by a Rebelle, and whose ruines are seen at this day, was taken by Sr Francis Berkley, and in it store of booty. This is not farr off from the Castle of Askeyton, which I have toucht off following. Castlemaine is an Earldome.

ASKEATON CASTLE.¹²

[Here is given by Dineley a view of Askeaton Castle from Pacata Hibernia, p. 52.]

Anno 1600, June 5. This Castle was gained from the Rebells by 500 men under the Comānd of Sr Francis Berkley, which forces of Queen Elizabethth were sent from Limerick thither by water.

Aug. 23, the same yeer. The Rt. Hon^{ble}. the Earle of Thomond then, was intreated by the Lord president of Munster, Carew, to Comānd this Garrison of Askeaton, both to check such Rebells as should lurk in the woods, and to preserve the goods of those that became honest subjects of the Queen, for it was the custome of the Irish then, that had they lost but a few cattle, they would

When Donnell More O'Brien, on the death of his brother, the second Earl of Thomond, in 1558, being Tanist, and following the ancient custom of the country, was inaugurated Prince of Thomond, he took possession of Clare Castle; but Connor, the third Earl, who claimed, according to the English law of primogeniture, to succeed his father, invoked the aid of the Queen, and the Earl of Sussex was sent into Clare; and, having evicted Donnell More, he restored Clare Castle and Bunratty to the Earl.

In 1570, when Sir Edward Fytton endeavoured to introduce the English laws into the newly-formed county of Clare, and proclaimed a Sessions at Ennis for the purpose, the Earl of Thomond, then at Clare Castle, unwilling to submit to the laws which deprived him of his rule as chieftain, not only made prisoners of Fytton's messengers, but drove him out of the county, the newly-appointed Sheriff acting as his guide through the difficult passes leading into

Connaught. The year following Sir Edward Fytton had his revenge, and deprived the Earl of the Castle of Clare; but it was subsequently restored to him, and has remained ever since a part of the property, though leased in fee farm.

It is now used as a military barrack, and the round and high square tower joining it, though now reduced to the same level, are in good preservation.—O'B.

¹² The ancient name of Askeaton was Imkesty, and appears to have been vested in Lord Thomas de Clare, who married Juliana, daughter of Maurice Fitz Gerald, third Baron Offaley, in 1276; Lord Offaley, from whom the Earls of Desmond possessed the greater part of the county of Limerick, 1322, 15^o Edw. II. The king assigned to Robert de Well and Matilda his wife, one of the heirs of Thomas de Clare (Junr., killed at Dysert O'Dea, 1317), the castle manor, and barony of Imkesty, with its appurtenances, at £14 ls. 1½d. rent.

have reckon'd it a sufficient cause for Rebellion against their liege Princess whom they grally [generally] hated.

CAHIR CASTLE, in the Province of Mounster, and which I have touched off on the other side, was taken for Q. Eliz. of blessed memory by R. Devereux, E. of Essex, then Lrd Deputy, Anno Dñi 1599, being his onely remarkeable action¹³ towards subduing of the Rebells of Mounster, w^{ch} Province was then look't upon to be the Key of the Kingdome for its cities and Towns wall'd, which are more numerous than in y^e rest of Ireland, besides the Fertility thereof as reckon'd the Garden of this Isle, and the convenient Harbour lying open to Spain and France. When y^e Earle of Essex took Cahir Castle he received the Lord of Cahir, [] the Lord Roche, and some others into the Protection of the Queen, who upon turning of his back for England both openly and secretly became Rebells again. The 8th of May, 1600, it was kept by S^r John Dowdall under the President Carew, with a ward out of S^r George Blounts souldiers; upon y^e 23^d of the same month it was surprized by James Galdie at's Butler, brother to the Lord of Cahir.

James Galdie took it after this manner with threescore men: coming undiscovered to the Wall of the Bawne of Cahir Castle with Masons and Pioneers, broke holes in the weakest part of the Wall, gott in and entered the Hall before they were perceived, yett some resistance was made by Thomas Quayle, a serjeant, who was wounded. Three of the Castle guard were slayne, and the rest render'd their arms upon promise of life onely, and were sent to Clonmell in y^e County Palatine of Tipperary, where they were imprisoned untill the President had time to trye thē by a Court Marshall.

In this Castle, when taken [were] great Ordnance, a Cannon, and Culverin, left there by the Earle of Essex, when he took it, which was Anno Doñ. 1599.

CAHIR, OR CAHER CASTLE.

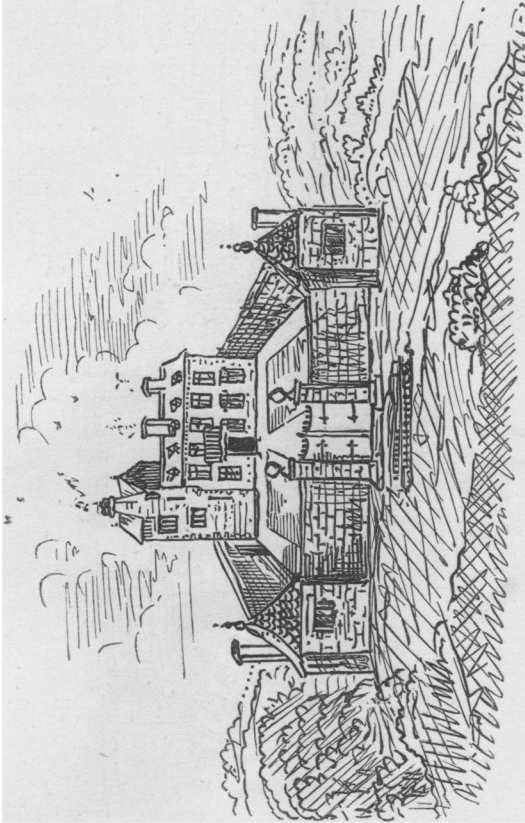
[Here is given by Dineley a view of Caher Castle from Pacata Hibernia, p. 42.]

Five miles from Six-mile bridge, 11 from Limerick, 8 from Ennis; and 3 miles from Rathlahine Castle, is Ballyclogh Castle,

¹³ This is true. Cahir Castle is still in admirable preservation, and complete in all its parts—enciente, bastions, towers, keep, outer and inner ballium, outer and inner gateways, portcullis-groove, &c. It is a structure well worthy of the study of the military antiquary. The present owner is Mr. Malcomson

of Portlaw, who takes admirable care of this ancient fortress. It is to be remarked that the banqueting hall is a restoration by the late Lord Glengall, and that the date he has assigned, on a tablet, for the erection of the castle, is too early by at least three hundred years.—J. G.

held for 3 lives by Tho. Cullen,¹⁴ Esq^r, Justice of the Peace, of St. Henry Ingoldsby. This Castle is adorned with some moderne building according to the sketch on the other side this leafe.



Ballyclogh, belonging to Captain Thomas Cullen.

Besides this are 3 Castles more in this Kingdome, w^{ch} go by the name of Ballyclogh, viz^t. two in the County of Limerick, one

¹⁴ Ballynacloghy Castle, now Stone Hall, is said to have been built by Donogh-M'Connor-M'Murtogh-Clanchy, and in 1570 was returned as the property of Teige M'Glanshy.

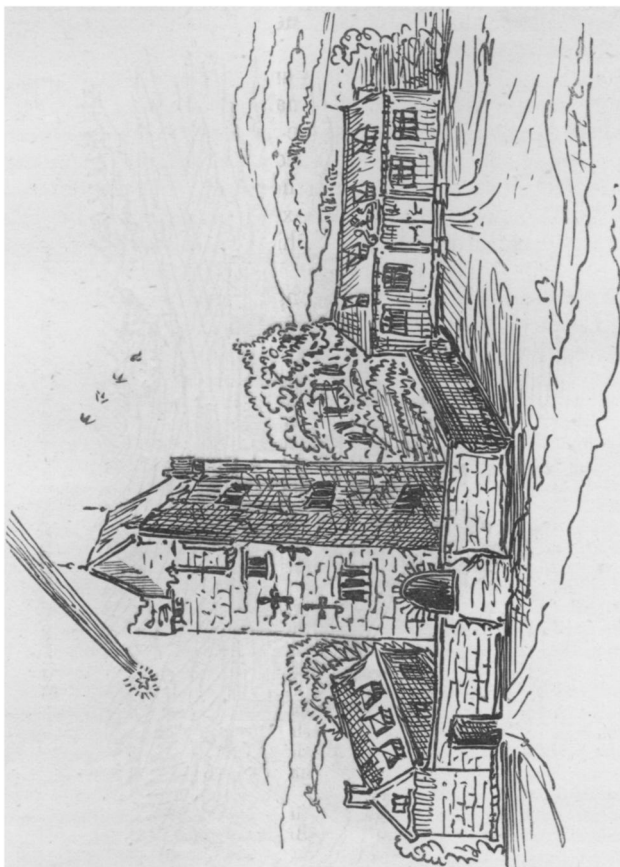
The M'Clanchys, or Clanchys, were the hereditary Brehons, judges, or lawyers of Thomond, and many documents still exist attested by members of that family.

Before 1641, Ballyclogh passed into the hands of Nicholas Fanning, whose estates were forfeited, and Thomas Cullen, Esq., installed there as "Titulado" in 1656, having been appointed justice of the peace under Cromwell.

Captain Thomas Cullen was one of a Civil Survey Jury at an Inquisition held in Clare on 2nd March, 1635.

Thomas Cullen, on 1st May, 30th Char-

belonging to Lieut^t. Col. Eaton, another to Quartermaster Whitroe, & a 3^d to Mr. Pordam, in the County of Cork.



Rathlahine Castle.

RATHLAHINE CASTLE.¹⁵—An ancient Castle built by John Mac Namarra, Esq^r., it is founded upon and among Rocks. It be-

les II., obtained a patent of the lands of Ballyline more; and, in 1687, he and his wife settled their property by deed upon Bridget Crosby, daughter of Sir Thomas Crosby, on her marriage with Philip Morgall.

After the Restoration, Ballyclough, with a large extent of property in Clare, was granted to Sir Henry Ingoldsby, Bart.; and Stone Hall having been acquired by Sir Donat O'Brien, he set-

tled it on his sons by his second marriage, with large estates. This family selected Stone Hall as their residence, till they removed to Blatherwyche Park, Northamptonshire. The castle no longer exists, and the dwelling-house is in ruins.—O'B.

¹⁵ Rathlaheen Castle is stated to have been built by Teige M'Convea-M'Macon-M'Namara; but, in 1570, was returned as one of the castles of the Earl of Tho-

longed since to St. William King, Governor of Limerick, and is now in the Hands of Giles Vanderlure,¹⁶ Esq^r., who hath built unto it the fairest stable of the Countye.

Twelve Miles from Rallahine, neer Killaloo, worthy the sight of the curious, is an Island called

ENNISH CALTRA.¹⁷—This is two small miles about, in the Shannon River, in which are seen the remaines of seven Churches called the 7 Churches of Asia. Here, once a yeer, the superstitious Irish go to do pennance, and are enjoined to walk round barefooted 7 times, and they who fear hurting their feet, hire others to do it; here is a great concourse of both sexes. This Island, by some, is called *Insula Sanctorum*, a name which hath bin applicable to All Ireland.

ISLANDS, Parcel of Lands belonging to the R^t. Hon^{ble} Henry Earle of Thomond,¹⁸ touched off from Paradise hill.

mond. This castle was the property of John M^cNamara in 1641, who had other estates in the barony of Bunratty, which were all forfeited. It was granted to Sir Henry Ingoldsbys on 27th July, 18th Chas. II., not Sir William King, from whom it passed to Giles Vandeleur, and his heirs. The castle is still tolerably perfect. Sir William King was not patentee of any land in the barony of Bunratty.—O'B.

¹⁶ Giles Vandeleur's name appears on the back of a deed registered in the Peace Office, Limerick, during Cromwell's time, and he obtained a lease from the Earl of Thomond of the six plowlands of Moihill, near Six Mile Bridge, in which town he had a house, but in the Petty Census of 1656, he appears as "Titulado" at Moihill.

Giles Vandeleur was one of the Commissioners for applotting quit rents, and was High Sheriff for the county in 1665.

He likewise obtained a lease from the Earl of Thomond of lands in the barony of Moyarta, and his second son John was Rector of Kilrush, and purchased the estates, now enjoyed by his descendant, Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, M.P.

The senior branch of this family were settled at Ralahine, which has passed to heirs female.

Their grandfather, Mr. John Vandeleur, having adopted the principles of Socialism promulgated by Robert Owen, placed some labourers in his extensive offices, agreeing to divide all profits in certain proportions with them. One of the forms to which their industry was

applied was the removal of the surface rocks, the maiden earth proving very favourable for the cultivation of the potato. His system soon broke down, the labourers preferring fixed wages.—O'B.

¹⁷ Inis Cealtra Island is situate in Scarriff Bay, on Lough Derg, and soon after the introduction of Christianity was selected for an ecclesiastical settlement.

In 653, a monastery and church were erected there by St. Caimin, from which the church was called Temple Caimin, and his festival was observed on the 24th of March. Cosgrach, surnamed Tuaghán (the meagre), died here in 898, having occupied the Round Tower for the purpose of carrying out his penitential austerities, from whence it has been named the anchorite's tower.

This island was plundered at different times by the Danes, but was restored by Brian Boiromhe.

Like most of the chief Church Settlements of the Celtic Church in Ireland the abbots are sometimes called bishops; and, in 1010, it appears united to the bishopricks of Killaloe and Terryglass, with the former of which it was probably permanently united at the Synod of Rathbraissell, in 1118.

The island formerly belonged to the county of Clare, but is now annexed to Galway, the parish of Inishealtra being divided between both counties.

The ruins of the Seven Churches are still to be seen, and the Round Tower is in good preservation.—O'B.

¹⁸ Henry, the second of that name succeeded as seventh Earl of Thomond,

ENNISH MACONY,¹⁹ is at present the Interest of the Officers of the 1649 security. This Island is in the County of Thomond, and Barony of [].

CONY ISLAND²⁰ took its name from the great number of Rabbits and Coneys there; in it is seen the ruins of an ancient Chappel, but without monument or Inscriptiōn.

Coverhane Castle²¹ was the seate and abode of Henry, the first Earle of Thomond, during the life of his father, the great Donnagh O'Brien Earle of Thomond.

DEER ISLAND.²² In the County of Clare and Barony of Clonderala and Parish of Kilchrist, heretofore called Innish Moor.

INNISH CHIRKEY, an Island 257 acres profitable, parish of Killicert in Clonderala Barony, County of Clare.

Deer Islands Lodge is built out of the ruins of a Church or Chappel. Among memorable accidents here wrote upon the door of the bedchamber of the R^t. Hon^{ble}. Henry Earle of Thomond are these, with these dates:—

1657; he was married first to his cousin, Lady Anne O'Brien, daughter of Henry, fifth Earl of Thomond.

He married, secondly, Sarah Russell, third daughter of Sir Francis Russell, of Chippenham, Cambridge, widow of the Cromwellian general Reynolds, who had left her very rich, she having compounded with his heirs-at-law for £5000 a year, and what arrears were due in Ireland. Her sister was married to Henry Cromwell, through whose influence the Earl was allowed to enter into possession of his estates before the Restoration.

He resided at Great Billing, in Northamptonshire, and, being a Protestant, his estates escaped the general forfeiture, in which almost the entire of the county of Clare was subjected.

In Royal fashion, in the documents of the day, he is styled Henry the Second, Earl of Thomond, as may also be seen on the monument in Limerick Cathedral, which is generally read to be the second Earl, whereas he was the seventh Earl of Thomond.—O'B.

¹⁹ Now Inishmacowney, in the barony of Clonderalaw, and was, in 1641, the property of Gabriel Galloway.

It was granted, 19th Chas. II., to the Earls of Ossory and Arran, and Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., in trust for the 1649 officers.

It contains 225 statute acres, and is now the property of Colonel Vandeleur,

of Kilrush House.—O'B.

²⁰ Coney Island is now in the barony of Clonderalaw, and contains 225 statute acres; but, by the Down Survey, it was in the barony of Islands, and called Inish-da-drom.

It was a benefice in itself, and included in the titles of the Præcentor of Killaloe; but, in 1622, both the Rectory and Vicarage were returned to the Royal Visitors as inappropriate, in the gift of the Earl of Thomond.

The walls of the ruined church are still standing, and near them the foundations of a still more ancient church.

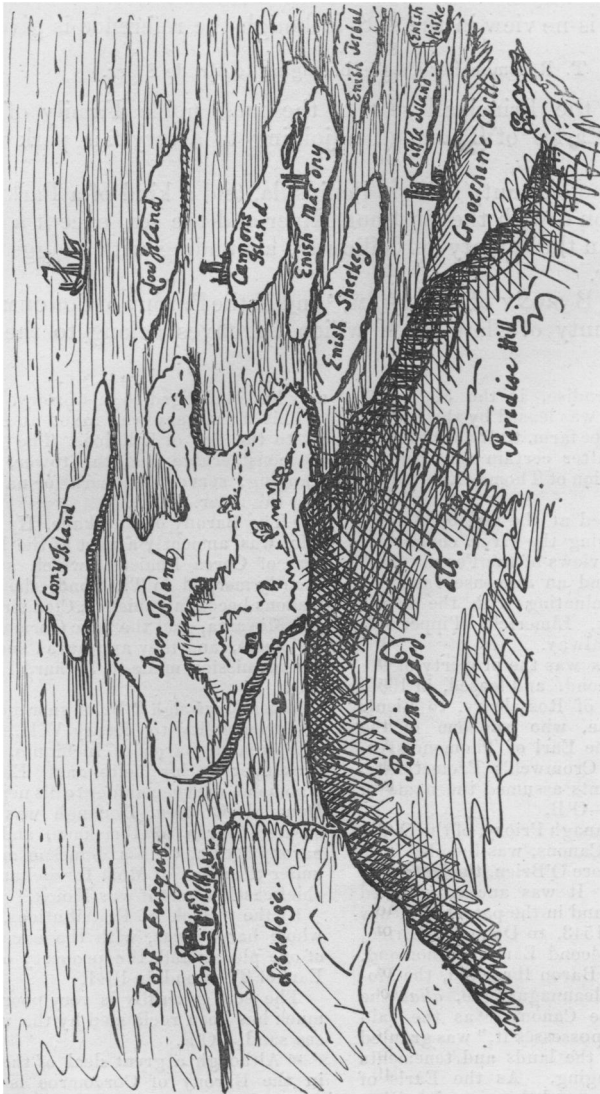
Inish-da-drom is included in the Earl of Thomond's patent of 1620, and is now the property of Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B. There is a pointed hill on the island, which rises 194 feet above the river. Near the summit, a monument to one of the Fitzgerald family has been erected.—O'B.

²¹ The Manor of Crovreaghan was one of the seven manors into which the Earl of Thomond's estate in the county of Clare, was divided.—O'B.

²² Inish More, or Deer Island, contains 443 acres, statute, and is the largest island in the River Fergus.

This island, and Inish Carker, form part of the Earl of Thomond's manor of Crovreaghan, but were claimed before the Royal Commissioners in 1622 by Bishop Rider, as formerly belonging to the See of Killaloe.—O'B.

“MDCLVI. This Hare was then cropt and turn'd into Deer Island; and in MDCLXXIII, y^e sayd Earle kill'd her; and Anno MDCLXXII, a Buck was kill'd there weighing 16 stone and two pounds.”



Ballingard²³ and the Islands belonging to the East of Thomond.

CANNON ISLAND,²⁴ in the County of Thomond, at Clare and Barony of [] in it are seen the Ruines of an ancient Abby of

Regular Cannons of the Rule of St. Austin, whence it took its name of Cannon Island, which in Irish is Illean ne Cannanagh.

The South side of BUNRATTY Castle.

[There is no view in the MS. although the reference is given].

T. Rossmonaher Castle, belonging to Mr. de Starr.

This is the Principall seat of the most noble Family of the O'Briens, Earles of Thomond adjoining to a very fair park with deer.

This whole County being a Peninsula, and a kind of a Parke all over, environ'd with the Shannon River and the sea, except a narrow neck in the county of Galloway, abounding with staggs and fallow Deer.

[In the] BARONY of IBRICHAM,²³ and in the Barony of CORCUMRO²⁶ in this County of Clare, both which Baronies belong to the R^t.

²³ Now Paradise, in the Manor of Crovreaghan, was leased by the Earl of Thomond, in fee farm, to Richard Henn, and is now, after certain vicissitudes, in the possession of Thomas Rice Henn, Esq.

It is situated at the end of a steep hill, overhanging the river, commanding beautiful views of the Fergus, and its islands, and an immense range of country, terminating with the mountains of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, and Galway.

Fort Fergus was the property of the Earl of Thomond, and leased, in 1656, by the name of Rosseleave, to Lieut. George Rosse, who was one of the trustees of the Earl of Thomond's estates during Cromwell's Protectorate. His descendants assumed the name of Ross-Lewin.—O'B.

²⁴ Inishneganagh Priory, of the Order of Augustin Canons, was founded here by Donald More O'Brien, the last King of Limerick. It was anciently called Elanakanan, and in the patent of Henry VIII., July, 1543, to Donogh O'Brien, afterwards second Earl of Thomond, creating him Baron Ibrackan, the Monastery of Eleannaganaghe, *alias* the Island of the Canons, "as the said Donogh now possesses it," was granted to him, with the lands and tenements thereto belonging. As the Earls of Thomond possessed the rectorial tithes of most of the parishes in the barony of Clonderalaw, those, as well as a portion at least of the Manor of Crovreaghan,

may have belonged to this priory.

This monastery was taxed at £1 6s. 8d. to the See of Killaloe. The ruins are considerable, and the tower, still standing, serves as a mark for navigating the river.—O'B.

²⁵ The Barony of Ibrickane, Hy Breccain, was anciently a part of the kingdom of Corca Bhaiscin, which subsequently merged in Thomond, the Mac Mahons becoming chiefs in Clonderalaw and Moyarta, and the Mac Gormans in Ibrickane, and they appear as such in the submission made to Richard II., in 1394.

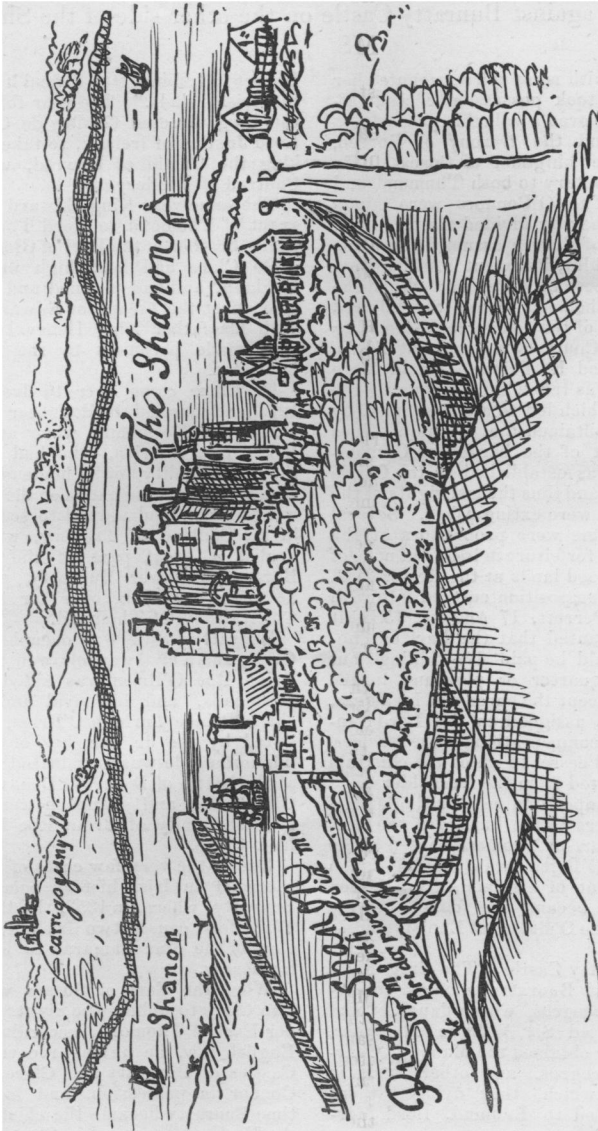
When Murrough O'Brien surrendered his principality to Henry VIII., and was created Baron of Inchiquin, with remainder to his heirs, and Earl of Thomond, with remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, Donough was also created Baron of Ibrickane, and this barony became thus a demesne manor, under the name of Moih Ibreackan, the chief castle whereof was Moick.

By the "Book of Distributions," the whole barony was, with the exception of one ploughland, the property of the Earl of Thomond, in 1641.

The soil generally is very poor, but much has been reclaimed by the use of sea sand.—O'B.

²⁶ Although a great deal of the land in the Barony of Corcomroe is poor mountain, yet some of it is very good. It is told of one of the Patentees from Charles II., that having obtained a grant of land, he proceeded with his wife

Hon^{ble}. Henry Earle of Thomond, it is sayd that no Mouse or Ratt will live by any meanes 24 hours ; and it is likewise given out that



The North Prospect of Bunratty Castle²⁷ from the Parke, belonging to y^e sd Castle.

to inspect the land. Having reached Confin, he was so disheartened with

the rocky appearance of that territory that he refused to proceed any further.

a clod or piece of the Earth of either of those Baronyes is a sufficient Antidote and preservative placed in any other House or Castle in this Kingdome against these Vermine.

Over against Bunratty Castle on the other side of the Shannon

His wife, with more spirit, mounted her horse, and took possession of what afterwards proved a valuable property.

This, and the Barony of Burren, formed the kingdom of Corca-Madhruadh, tributary to both Thomond and Cashel. The O'Connors were kings here, but having divided the territory, the chiefs of Burren assumed the name of O'Loughlin; its extent is still defined by the Diocese of Kilfenora. When the Earl of Thomond drove Sir Edward Fytton out of the county for attempting to hold a Court of Sessions at Ennis, the banished Ex-Prince, Donald More O'Brien, was taken into favour by the English, which led to a compromise, by which he obtained the chieftain's dues arising out of the barony of Corcomroe, and was established at the Castle of Dough, and thus the last rights of the O'Connors were extinguished. Several of that name were proprietors at the time of the forfeiture in 1641, but none of them obtained lands at the Restoration.

By the composition entered into with Sir John Perrott, 17 August, 1585, it was covenanted that the Earl of Thomond should be paid five shillings out of every quarter or plowland in the county, except the barony of Inchiquin, which was assigned to the Lords Inchiquin, in compensation for the services, duties, and cesses to which the chieftain was exhibited from the freeholders.

This composition rent arising out of 100 quarters in the barony of Corcomroe, the Earl of Thomond leased to Sir Turlogh O'Brien, who, having taken out a patent of his lands from Queen Elizabeth, became the founder of the family of the O'Briens of Ennistymon.—O'B.

²⁷ Bunratty Castle.—The first castle recorded at Bunratty belonged to Robert de Mucegros, whose daughter and heir married Sir William Mortimer, who by her obtained the Manor of Charleton, Mucegros, and other lands in England, which, they dying without issue, passed to Edmund, Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore.

Robert Mucegros, in 1275, surrendered to King Edward his castle of

Bouret in Ireland, "to defend it against the Irish rebels." The year following, the king directed Geoffry de Gyemul, Lord Justice of Ireland, to take for the king the Castle of Bawred, with the Cantred of Tradery.

The same year King Edward made a grant of Thomond to Lord Thomas de Clare, brother of the Earl of Gloucester.

De Clare had held high offices in England, and had planned and carried into effect the escape of Edward, who, with his father King Henry III., had been made prisoners by the Earl of Leicester.

De Clare came over to Ireland in 1276, and married the daughter of Lord Offaley of Desmond; when at Cork, Brian Roe O'Brien, who had claimed the principality of Thomond, from which, however, he had been driven out, went to him, and agreed to secure him in the Cantred of Tradery, which included a great part of the present Barony of Lower Bunratty, provided de Clare would recover for him the Chieftainship of Thomond.

Bunratty Castle was occupied by de Clare, and a civil war followed, in which Brian Roe O'Brien was aided by the Desmonds, and his rival and lawful chief, Prince Turlogh O'Brien, was assisted by the de Burghos of Galway. This struggle was terminated in 1317, at the battle of Dysert O'Dea, when De Clare's son and grandson were slain, and the family of Brian Roe banished from Clare.

One of the very few cases of the kind recorded in Irish history occurred at Bunratty, where, in 1353, the Bishop of Waterford caused two Irishmen of the clan of the Mac Namaras to be burnt for heresy.

When the Earl of Sussex was sent into Clare to uphold the rights of Connor Earl of Thomond, according to the English law, he having recovered the Castles of Bunratty and Clare, placed Connor in possession, and from that time Bunratty became the chief seat of the Earls of Thomond in Clare.

A Parliamentary fleet, in 1646, having entered the Shannon, Bunratty Cas-

is a fair Castle called Carrig O'Gunnel,²⁸ scituate upon an hill belonging to his Royall Highness, rented by the present Primate and Chancellour of all Ireland, neer which, in a marle pitt, was lately

tle was given up to them by the Earl of Thomond, who withdrew to England, where he and his successors thenceforward generally resided.

The Confederates, then in possession of Limerick, were very anxious to drive out the English from Bunratty, which was defended by 600 men under Colonel Mc Adam. Being urged by the Nuncio, Rinuccini, who joined the camp himself, the siege was commenced in April, and the garrison surrendered on the 14 July.

Bunratty was one of the Manors of the Earl of Thomond, and from it the name of the Barony was taken (having been originally called Dangan-I-Vigin) when Clare was, in 1570, formed into a county.

The walls of the castle are still very perfect. Its position must have been very isolated before the erection of the bridge, and the embankment of the neighbouring corcasses, which are of great extent.—O'B.

²⁸ The Castle of Carrigogunnell, situated on a basaltic rock, which has forced its way through the surrounding limestone, forms a conspicuous object from Limerick and the banks of the River Shannon, long below Bunratty.

It is situated in the Barony of Pubble Brien and the Parish of Kilkeedy, which, anciently called Eschluona, was the manor of William De Burgho, Governor of Limerick, in 1200, who, having married Eva, the daughter of Donald More O'Brien, the last king of Limerick, attempted to set up a petty principality, but was soon brought to submission by Meyler Fitz Henry, then Justiciary of Ireland.

His brother-in-law, Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, although a younger son, succeeded in obtaining the chieftainship of Thomond, and having paid homage to King John, at Waterford, in 1211, he obtained, amongst other things, a grant of the lands of Carrigogunnell, with the Lordship, for himself and his heirs for ever, at a yearly rent of sixty marks.

From him descended Connor O'Brien, who was Prince of Thomond in 1399, and before that, occupied the position of tanist, or named successor; while such,

a license was granted by King Richard II., 8 December, 1388, to the Earl of Desmond to send his son to him to be brought up or fostered, and thus an alliance was formed between the O'Briens and the Fitz Gerald's, which was cemented by several intermarriages.

His third son, Brien Duff O'Brien, settled in the county of Limerick, and from him sprung the Lords of Agherloe and Carrigogunnell.

In the State Papers of Henry VIII., it is stated in 1536, that Donough O'Brien, afterwards created Baron Ibrackan, who had married the daughter of the Earl of Ossory in opposition to his own father, who was Prince of Thomond, and allied by marriage with the Earl of Desmond, whose contests with the Earl of Ossory caused so much evil to the country, had offered to take Carrigogunnell, which, it is added, "never belonged to an Englishman for two hundred years," if he had an English captain and soldiers, and a piece of ordnance.

Sir Leonard Gray succeeded in putting a ward of soldiers into the castle, and gave it by indenture to the man who had suggested the capture, but he did not long enjoy it, "for the said castell by tradymeny was taken again by the persons who had possessed it before."

It descended by inheritance to Sir Brien Duff O'Brien, Knt., who married Margaret, daughter of Hon. Donough O'Brien of Dromoland, and Lemeneagh, 1585, July. Brien Duff O'Brien of Carrigogunnell, chief of his name in Pobelbrien, and Lord of Pobelbrien, surrendered to the Queen his possessions of Carrigogunnell, and other lands in the county of Limerick, and took out a patent for same, and was made a knight. He died 11 July, 1615, and was succeeded by his son Donough, who died without issue 20 June, 1632. Sir Brien had a daughter, named Margaret, married to Richard Stephenson, of Dunmoylan, county of Limerick, who obtained large grants of land in Connelloe.

Carrigogunnell, at Donough's death, passed to a third cousin, Daniel O'Brien of Doweine, who married a daughter of Richard Stephenson, but having taken

taken up the skeleton of a monstrous man, whose thigh bone was seven foot long, and all other part proportionable, whose skull could containe two Bushells, which is half a Bristoll Barrell of Grayne.

[The well known Rhyming Pedigree of the Lords of Clare is here omitted].

The BLAZING STARR²⁹ (as it appeared to me & others in the County of Thomond or Clare), taken at y^e Castle of Rallahine, belonging to Giles Vanderlure, Esq^r., one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of y^e peace for y^t county in Ireland.

[See p. 82, *supra*. The MS. has here also a drawing of the comet, but as it is merely an enlarged diagram of that given in the view of Rathlahine Castle, it has not been engraved].

Decembr. 10, 1680. "Nullus Cometes qui malum nullum ferat."

At its first appearance here at Rallahine Castle, being on Friday night, Decembr 10th, 80, it shewed itself with a prodigious long, pale, taper ray of a leaden Saturnine colour, without any signe of a starr to be discern'd at its poynt. And that it continued to January the 13th following, is all the Observa^con I could make, and communicate to my friends in England, as being unacquainted with Astrology.

But my acquaintance, Mr. Francis Herne, belonging to Mr. Kerney, serjeant at armes & a learned Mathematician, from his house in Castle-street, Dublin, sent down this account into Munster, where it came to my hands.

part in the rising in 1641, the estate was forfeited.

After the restoration, Carrigogunnell, with four plowlands, was granted 1 May, 13^o Chas. II., to Michael Boyle, Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

During the second siege of Limerick in 1691, the castle was occupied by a force of 150 men for King James, but General Seravemore having been sent by Baron Ginkle with a strong party, and four guns, the 150 soldiers were marched to Clonmell prisoners of war, and Carrigogunnell converted, by the use of gunpowder, into a ruin, still picturesque, and showing remains of its former strength.

Carrigogunnell is generally translated Rock of the Candle, but Mr. O'Donovan states the proper name to be Carrig-O-Gloinneal, Rock of the O'Connells.—O'B.

²⁹ The blazing starr:—Mr. C. Mansfield Ingoldsby, in "Notes and Que-

ries," second series, vol. ii., p. 316, says: "This comet appeared first, of all observers of modern times, to Godfrey Kirch, at Coburg, in Saxony, on November 14, 1680, in the constellation Leo. It was also observed in different parts of Europe and America in the same month. The perihelion passage occurred on Dec. 18. After being obscured by the sun's rays, it re-appeared, and was visible for months after Newton saw it on March 19, 1681. The time of reappearance is uncertain in the extreme; Encke gives a period of 8800 years, Newton's and Plomsted's observations give 3164 years. Mr. Hind, however ("The Comets," by J. Russell Hind, 1842), remarks that the observations collected by Encke are reconcilable with an elliptical orbit of 805 years, or with a hyperbolic one. It has been proved that this comet is not identical with those of 1106, 531, and before Christ 43."—J. G.

At the City and Archbishoprick of Dublin, a Blazing Comet appear'd Wednesday y^e 15 Decemb^r. 1680. It had a very long Bushy Tayle or Trayne, pale, whiteish, glairing, not unlike the shew of candle light through white paper. The starr itself was not then very conspicuous, though its Raye or Beame shott itself forth, so that y^e starr of the 3 starrs called the Eagles Heart was exactly in the middle of its blaze.

On Thursday the 16, its gastly brush tayle was seen on the south of the Heart of the Eagle within half the breadth of the Raye, &c.; this is also sayd to have been seen in England much about the same time. At Erford, in Germany Thuring. on y^e 18 Novemb^r. 80. In France, 24 Nov^r. at Bourdeaux. Att Ham-borough, 27 Dec^r. 1680, & at Mentz, Novemb. 80.

Wth these things the Irish were ready to furnish an inquisitive stranger, which were not a little gratefull to my curiosity.

(To be continued.)

THE LAST OF THE O'NEILLS, EARLS OF TYRONE.

BY WILLIAM PINKERTON, F. S. A., F. A. S. L.

M. DE LA PONCE, of Tours, having communicated to this "Journal" some genealogical and biographical notices of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone—whom he also, ludicrously enough, terms Prince of Ulster—and his descendants, I must here claim a few words to expose our French genealogist's most obvious errors; and I feel bound to observe, that I do so with every possible respect and consideration for M. de la Ponce.

Hugh O'Neill, the last Earl of Tyrone, having been educated in England, and brought up in the house of Sir Henry Sidney, knew the value of his pedigree, and took care of it. His flight from Ireland is thus described in the "Annals of the Four Masters," our best possible authority:—

"Maguire (Cuconnaught) and Donough, the son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, brought a ship with them to Ireland, and put in at the harbour of Swilly. They took with them from Ireland the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha), and the Earl O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Hugh, son of Manus), with a great number of the chieftains of the province of Ulster. These were they who went with O'Neill, namely, the Countess Catherina, the daughter of Magennis, and her three sons, Hugh,

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| "Thomas Johannis Arthurus p'dictus p uxore 24 ^o Martij, | 00 | 11 | 0 |
| "Ellina Talloun p'dicta vidua 24 ^o Martij, | 00 | 5 | 0 |

"Honoraria huius præteriti anni adimplent
 Summam £233 10s. 0d. ster., In quibus t
 cæteris subsidiis tenuitati nostræ sub-
 leuande p'spectis diuinâ supplices
 agnoscimus p'uidentiâ, quâ nobis
 p'pitia semper futura deprecamur.

(*To be Continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY, ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

COMMUNICATED BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M. A., WITH
 NOTES BY THE HON. ROBERT O'BRIEN, AND THE REV. JAMES
 GRAVES.

(*Concluded from p. 91.*)

ROSS ROE¹—In the County of Thomond, Barony of Tullagh, and parish of Kilmurphy, part of the Estate of y^e Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Clare, now in the possession of Mr. John^s Fennel, is a fair seat scituate among good Lands and Orchards, with a very pleasant and profitable large Poole or Lough on the one side thereof abounding with large Trouts.³

¹ Ross Roe castle was built by Shyda Camm Mac Namara, who was the person who founded the Abbey of Quin in 1402. His son, Fingin Mac Namara, had a son Loughlin, who had a son Florence, father of Florence, who died 1602, and mortgaged it to Nicholas Stritch of Limerick. This Florence had a son, Finneen Mirgagh, who died 1st May, 1621, leaving Nydar, his son and heir, who redeemed Stritch's mortgage, and obtained, on 5th June, 1629, livery and seizin of his father's possessions. He obtained license to alienate to Daniel O'Brien, afterwards Lord Clare.

In 1564, during the contest between Donald O'Brien, the elected Prince of Thomond, and the Earl of Thomond, the latter happened to be staying at Ross Roe Castle, when Donald O'Brien, with the aid of his younger brother, and

the two sons of Lord Inchiquin, advanced against the Earl, plundered the surrounding country, and burned the town of Ross Roe. This lay in the middle of the Mac Namaras' territory, who had submitted to the Earl of Thomond, covenanting "that they should ever conduct themselves faithfully and without malice towards the Earl and his heirs," and "that they would not wage war or oppose the Earl or his heirs for ever;" thus admitting the new English law of succession.

In faith of this undertaking, the whole of the east of the country, from Scarriff to Rinanna, rose to aid the Earl, but the invaders having secured a safe position, slew about 100 of the Earl's soldiers; however, not feeling able to contend against the increasing forces which were assembling from all parts,

Here are also great plenty of Wilde Fowle.

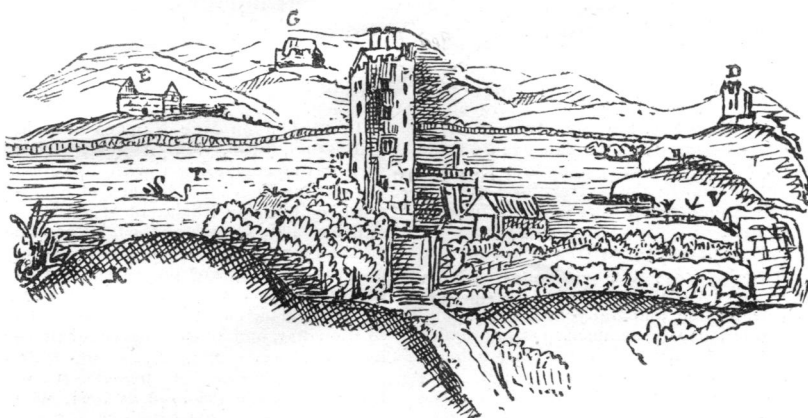
About a mile and half from hence, by water, between the Castles of Rallahin and Rathfoelane ; this lough of Ross Roe runs under ground for half an English mile, being opposed by hills and rocks, at last breaks out so farr off that the possessor, John Colpoys, Esq^r., a very worthy English Gentleman sayes, (as the Spanyards do of the river Ama), that he feeds sheep and herds upon a *Green-Bridge*.

Camden takes notice of one much more remarkeable than this of the river Mole, in Surrey, undermineing for severall miles together.

There is also another *Green-bridge* in WALES, the river undermineing the Earth disembogues itself into the sea ; there some give out that they have put in a living Goose into the place where the water falls, and that she hath swam out at the other end, but with loss of all its feathers.

This Stream of Ross Roe Lough at its riseing again from Mr. Colpoys his *Green-bridge* turnes a mill belonging to John Cooper, Esq^r.

Rofs Roe Castle.



G. Knockpogue⁴ Castle. D. Clownherne Castle. E. Tomenlough Church ruins. V. Cragamore hills. K. Knochallappa (Anglice), the Hills bed, being an hill whence the Prospect was taken. T. The Lough, or Water.

and probably having done as much mischief as they intended, they returned by night across the Fergus river, "carrying with them their preys and acquisitions, without receiving wound or injury."

By the Petty Census, it appears that Colonel William Purefoy was put in possession of the Castle of Ross Roe, but

at the Restoration it was granted, 19th, Chas. II., with Knock Bryan, to Viscount Clare, who mortgaged it to George Mathews of Thomastown, and afterwards to Colonel Robert Maud of Dundrum, which mortgage having been paid by John Clignett, he obtained a lease in 1671 from Lord Clare.

Colonel William Purefoy did not al-

QUIN or QUYN Town distant from Ross Roe castle four English miles: here it was that March 29, 1601, Captain Flower from Limerick lodged and fought the Connaught and Ulster Rebels, who were drawn to an head to invade Munster with the assistance of Teg, sonne and heire to S^r Tirloghe O'Brien. The Lord Thomonds company here hurt & slew many, among which of note were Walter Burk, son to the blind Abbot, and Tegg aforementioned.

QUIN TOWN is twelve miles from Limerick, six from Six mile-bridge, 4 from Rallahine Castle in the road to Galloway. It hath nothing worth the note of a Traveller but the ruines of an Abbey, which I sketched off on the other leafe.

There are two faires a year, which in times past were famous for quarelling of two families of numerous offspring hereabouts, viz., the Molounys and Macnamarras, in which 8 persons, Ulster men, were kill'd and buried in one hole.

It is storied also that at the drinking of a small barrell of sack, that the Ulster men being absent often, and thought to go out to leake between every other glass: It seems they went out to drinke Usque bath, Aqua vitæ so call'd, y^{ey} sayd to warme their stomachs which they thought would be overcooled with the sack, so accustomed they are to extraordinary hott liquors more than any people I ever heard of.

together relinquish his claim; for in 1683 he had a suit with Lord Clare about Ross Roe, but the forfeiture of Lord Clare's estates and the new grants made to Burton, Westby, and Mac Donnell, put an end to the matter, for Ross Roe and Knock Brien were included in their grants.

² "Robert" is written in the margin here.

³ The stream which flows from Ross Roe, Fenloe, and Ballycar lakes, is only a small one in summer, passing under ground between Ballycar (late belonging to the Colpoys family) and Newmarket, and again under the demesne at Carrigoran, the seat of Sir Augustine Fitz Gerald. There are several other instances in the county of Clare arising from the cavernous formation of the limestone which prevails through the centre of the county of Clare—the "Toomeens" in the demesne of Kiltanon being the most remarkable in the county. In wet weather, the inability of these passages to carry off the water causes the numerous Turloghs which exist in Clare.

⁴ Knapogue Castle: built by John Mac Macon Mac Shyda Mac Namara, and

was, in 1576, in the hands of Turlough O'Brien.

In 1584 John Mac Namara was in possession, who, 7th August, 1585, signed the composition with Sir John Perrott, as John Mac Namara of Knap-pock, called Mac Namar of West Clancullen. This branch of the family, who added Finn to their name, were lords of West Clancullen, and possessed the castles of Dangan, Iviggen, which gave the name to the barony before it was changed to Bunratty, and also the castle of Cratloe, Moell, &c.

Knapogue was in possession of Daniel Mac Namara Finn in 1641, who died in 1652, but his castle was given over by the Cromwellians to Arthur Smith, Daniel's son. John Finn having been declared a Protestant in 1655, he obtained a settlement at Doonmulvihill Castle in Inchicronan parish, and, after the Restoration, his son (36 Chas. II.) obtained a grant of considerable estates.

From this branch of the Mac Namara sprung the Mac Namara of Doolen, now represented in chief by Colonel Francis Mac Namara of Ennistymon.

The castle is covered in and occupied by Lord Dunboyne.

The faires of Quin are of black Cattle, as Cows, Oxen, &c., which are so called here.

The Abbey⁵ was anciently of the Order of St. Francis; here are seen the ancient Vaults & Burial places of the Mac Namarras⁶ & the Molounys, and hither they are brought if they dye in the Kingdom to be interr'd with their Ancestors.



The Ruins of QUIN-ABBY lately harbouring some Friers of the order of St. Francis.

⁵ In ancient times there was an abbey at this place, of which there is now no vestige; but there is a record of the death of Scannlan, Abbot of Tuaim Finlocha, i. e. the mound of the bright lake, in 944.

This parish formed a part of the territory of Traddery, which, in the middle of the 10th century, was taken possession of by the Norsemen or Danes, with the intention of making it a garrison, from which to conquer all Munster. To secure their position, they raised a fence, extending from the Ard-sollus river to near Six-mile-Bridge; and on the top of the hill of Mooghaun, near Tomfenlough church, are still the remains of three walls of circumvallation, enclosing a large space of ground, and called the Danish Fort. From this point there is a view commanding the whole plain country of Clare, from the boundary of Connaught to the river Shannon; from Limerick to Foynes.

Afterwards Traddery was occupied by the clann Delbhaeth of the Ui Neill

Buidhe, whose chief residence was at Fion Luaragh.

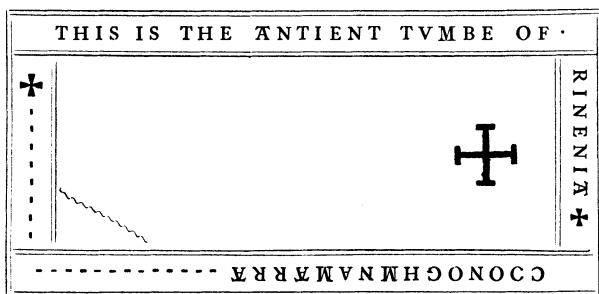
⁶ The building of this abbey is dated from 1402, by some, but, according to Ware, it was built in 1433, in which year Pope Eugene IV. granted a license to Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clancuillen, to place the friars of Strict Observance in this monastery, they being the first body of the Franciscan Order who accepted those rules in Ireland.

Mac Namara directed that this should be the burial place of himself and of his tribe. He died in 1444.

In 1586, the castle of Quinhi was in the possession of Donough Mac Murrough O'Brien, the monastery of Quin, with all its manors, advowsons, lands, &c., having been granted to Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon.

Dinely is wrong in stating that Sir Turlogh O'Brien's son, Teige, was slain at Quin, for though Teige did join in this raid, notwithstanding the loyalty of his father, he was wounded at Inch-

On the South side on y^e Floor of the Abbatial Church of Quin-Barony is seen this monument.⁷



On the R^t hand of the Altar at the East end of the Abby Church of Quin is seen this monument of black marble of the MOLOUNYS.⁸ Family very ancient.

ieronan, and removed to the Earl of Clanrickard's castle of Leitrim, where he died about a week after.

To this abbey retired William Burke, the blind abbot, who had claimed to be the Mac William of Connaught, but being expelled by Sir Richard Bingham, afterwards wandering from territory to territory, found refuge here, and was buried in the abbey in 1598.

On the accession of King James I., when the Roman Catholics supposed their religion was to be restored, they repaired this abbey.

1611. Sir William Fisher, Bart., obtained a grant of the friars' mill and some land on the east side of the river the estate of the abbey.

Bishop Pocock states that it "was one of the most entire monasteries that he had seen in his time in Ireland. The high altar was entire, with an altar on each side of the chancel. On the south side is a chapel with three or four altars, and on one therein is a Gothic figure in relief of some saint. On the north side is a fine monument of one of the Mac Namaras of Rane. On a stone by the high altar the name of Kenedy appears in large letters."

"The cloister is peculiar in having buttresses between the openings. There are apartments on three sides of it—the refectory, the dormitory, and another grand room on the north of the chancel, with vaulted rooms under them all. To

the north of the large room is a closet, which leads through a private way to a very strong round room, the walls of which are nearly ten feet thick. In the front of the monastery is a building which seems to have been an apartment for strangers; and on the south-west are two other buildings."

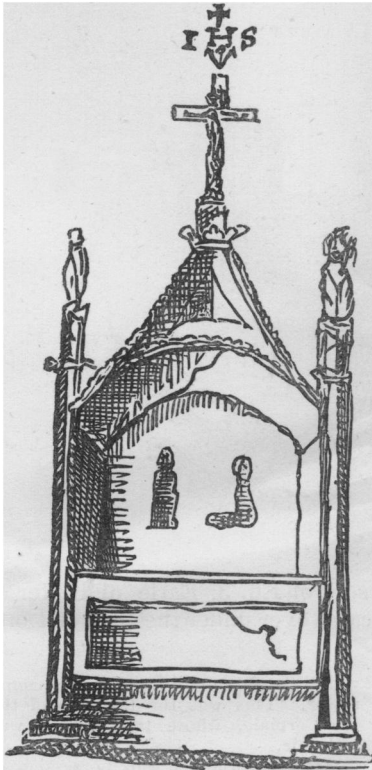
"On the wall, near the high altar, is a representation of the Crucifixion in stucco."

⁷ The inscription on this monument is printed letter for letter with the original. The last word may read CONOGH-[ER] M [AC] NAMARRA.

⁸ There were several families of O'Mullonys proprietors in the barony of Tulla previous to the forfeitures of 1641. Teige O'Mullony obtained land under the Cromwellian Settlement at Kildonnelballagh, in the parish of Tulla, of which lands he obtained a grant at the Restoration. Another Connor O'Mullowny was settled by the Cromwellians at Knockadoon, in the same parish.

To endow the church at Tulla, Mac Con Mac Namara, 20th Richard II., granted the then rector and his successors, 21 ploughlands; amongst which was Kiltanon, and an Inquisition was held by directions of Sir Richard Bingham in 1585, who found that this alteration was against the Statute of Mortmain. No action seems to have taken upon this till 1611, when an Inquisition was held before Nicholas Kenny, the Escheator-

[Here is given a drawing of a mural monument, still extant, and here erroneously attributed to the Molouny family. It is the



Mac Namara monument, as proved by its inscription: the drawing shows a table monument surmounted by three trefoil-headed niches, over which is an entablature supported by four pilasters.]

Opposite to the last Monument are seen the Remaines of that belonging to the ancient Family of the **MACNAMARRAS**.⁹

[Here there is also given the view of Castle Mang from the "Pacata Hibernia."]

The 4th of Novemb^r 1600, Thomas Oge Fitz Gerald, constable of this Castle¹⁰ for Jamas Fitz Thomas, after his submission, delivered up unto the young Earle of Desmond, James, lately restored in blood,¹¹ and from the Tower of London sent by her Ma^{tie} into Ireland.

This Castle¹² [Clonrond] and the lands belonging thereto are part of the Estate of Henry Earle of Thomond, Governor of this County, whose Deputy

Governor, George Stammers, Esq^r., now High Sheriff 1681, holds it of the s^d Earle.

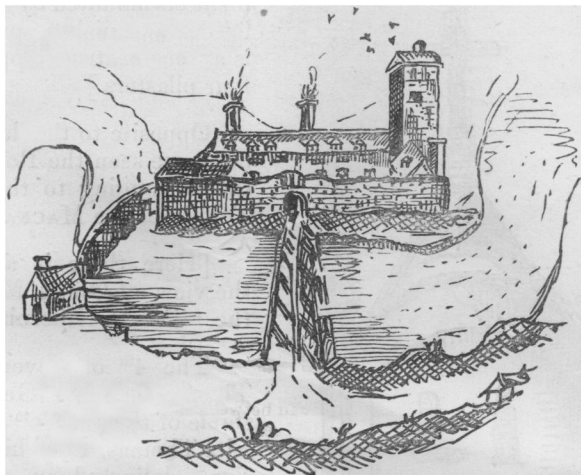
general; but he could not get the jurors to find the mortmain, for which they were subjected to great trouble; but having afterwards summoned a more compliant jury, the lands were declared forfeited to the Crown, by reason of mortmain; and in 1613 granted to Nicholas White of Dublin, from whom Kiltenan and other lands passed to Sir Rowland Delahoyd. His heir, Oliver Delahoyd, having taken up arms with the Irish in 1641, lost the estate, which was granted to Philip Bigoe. In 1713, William, Earl of Inchiquin, made leases of an exten-

sive tract of country to James Molony of Kiltannon, including the Abbey of Corcomroe, in Burren, the fee of which was afterwards purchased.

The present generation are deeply indebted to the present James Molony of Kiltannon, Esq., whose public spirit and generous expenditure has opened for them the great tract of mountain country lying between Tulla and Galway; which, though thickly inhabited, was almost inaccessible for traffic, as well as for his efforts to introduce manufactures and the growth of flax.

It was founded by Lionel Duke of Clarence, surnamed Antwerpe, the chief city of Flanders, & the Marquisate of the Holy

CLONROD¹³ CASTLE.



Empire, where he was borne, 3^d son of Ed. 3, Earle of Ulster & Lord of Connaught, the first who came over under the title of Lord

⁹ This monument is not now extant. There were several families of the Mac Namaras, who had considerable possessions in the time of James I., when the inquiry took place as to the title of the Clare proprietors, viz.

Mac Namara Reagh of Fartane, now corrupted to Fort Anne, represented the principal branch, who had been lords of East Clancuilen. Mac Namara Finn of Knapogue represented the lords of West Clancuilen. Mac Namara of Montallen, of whom was Sir John Mac Namara, Knt.; Mac Namara of Ross Roe, before mentioned; Mac Namara of Roslaragh; Mac Namara of Kilkishen; Mac Namara of Danganbrack; Mac Namara of Ballynahinch; Mac Namara of Derrymore; Mac Namara of Coolreagh; most of whose castles are still standing.

¹⁰ i. e. Castle Mang.

¹¹ This was the "Queen's Earl."

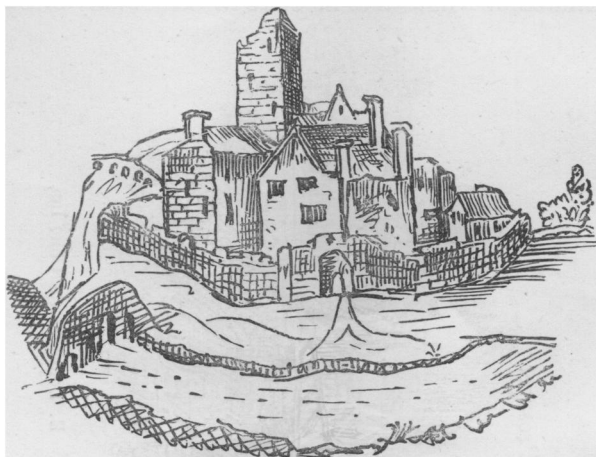
¹² Before the English Invasion, the chief place in this district was at Dromcliff,

where there are still remains of a round tower. This was the territory of the Hy Cormaic, whose tribe name was O'Hehir.

After the English took possession of Limerick, at the end of the 13th century, the kingdom of Thomond, which had before then included all North Munster, was reduced to the present county of Clare, and part of Tipperary. Over this Donough Cairbreach O'Brien ruled as chief, and he located himself at Clonroad, where he founded the monastery of Inish-Clonroad. From that time Clonroad became one of the mensal castles of the chiefs of Thomond; and during the disputed successions of the following century the possession was the constant subject of contention.

In 1551, on the death of Murrough O'Brien, who had surrendered his principality to Henry VIII., Clonroad was occupied by his nephew, Donough O'Brien, who had succeeded to the Earl-

Lieutenant of y^e Kingdome of Ireland in the year 1361, and in the Reign of his Royall Father Edward the 3^d; he died in the year



Clare Castle, its Prospect from the Road between it and the Town of Six mile Bridge.

dom of Thomond, while Murrough's son only succeeded to the barony of Inchiquin. This Donough was tanist, and, by right of Irish succession, would have been prince; but as the grant of the earldom had only been for life, he sought out and obtained in 1552, a grant of the earldom to him and his issue male, and at the same time obtained a grant of all the honours and land which his uncle held in right of the chieftainships to himself and *heirs*.

His next brother, Donald, who was tanist, and therefore next in succession to these mensal honours—for up to this time all the ancient customs had been maintained, the new peers having still been “The O'Brien” in this territory—became incensed at this deprivation, and being joined by other uncles of Lord Inchiquin, then a minor, attacked Earl Donough at Clonroad, when they burned and plundered the town, so that the Earl was obliged to go into a tower to protect himself; but he did not survive for more than two months, some accounts stating that he was slain by Donald.

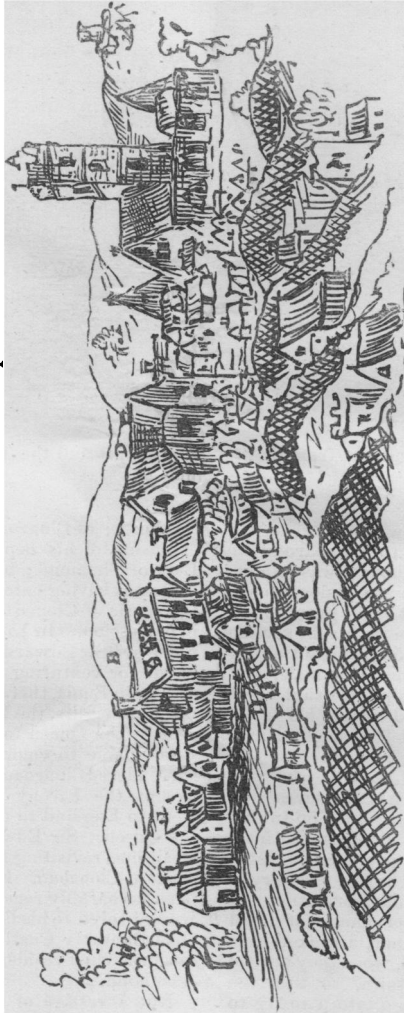
On the Earl's death, Donald was inaugurated Prince, and possessed himself of

the castles of Clonroad and Clare, to the exclusion of his nephew, Connor, now Earl of Thomond; but (1585) the Earl of Sussex having entered Thomond, took the castle of Clonroad, and put the Earl in possession. In 1570, when Earl Connordrove Sir Edward Fytton out of Thomond for venturing to hold a Court of Justice in Ennis, thereby setting aside his chieftain rights, the Earl of Ormond was sent by the Queen to chastise the Earl, who, unable to compete with his force, surrendered Clonroad and all his manors, except the barony of Ibrickane, and went to England to make submission to the Queen. Sir Edward Fytton, in the meantime, revisiting Ennis, placed a garrison in Clonroad. Earl Connor having been favourably received by the Queen, was restored to his lands; but from that time Bunratty Castle appears to have been the chief residence of the Earls of Thomond.

Not a vestige of the castle of Clonroad now remains—the last worked stones having been removed during the present century, towards building the house at Derrymore, and residue used in buildings in Ennis, or repairing roads.

1361, and lieth buried by his fyrst wife Elizabeth, daughter and heire of William de Burgh, Earle of Ulster, in the Chancell of the Priory Church of Augustines in Clare in the County of Suffolk.

ENNIS. Its South East Prospect.



A. The Abby Church. D. The Hall of the Azyses. B. Lenthalls the Chief Inn.

The Lord Ireton and S^r Charles Coot, in the year 1651, beseiged

¹³ The settlement of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien at Clonroad, was fol-

lowed by his founding the Abbey of Inip Cluána Ramróba, for Franciscan Fri-

and took this Castle of Clare, and the most considerable pass in the Countrey, whence they then sent a summons to the City of Galway.

The ABBEY OF CLARE,¹⁴ which lyeth between the Castle of that name and the Town of Ennis, is also thought to have been founded by the sayd Duke of Clarence, for the love he bore and in memory to a Priory of that name in Suffolk where his first wife lyes buried, after whose death he was married again unto Violenta the sister of John Gáleas Duke of Myllane whereto he journeyed.



Ruins of the Abbey of Clare.

Clare. { S. Castle.
G. Abbey.

[Here are given extracts from Stow and Camden.]

ars Minors, and received many subsequent benefactions from the Princes of Thomond, who were generally buried here. In 1375 Edward III., moved with compassion from the poverty of this house, and scarcity of provisions in these parts of the country, granted a license for the guardian and friars to enter the English Pale to purchase provisions.

In 1543, Dr. Nelan petitioned Henry VIII. for a grant of this monastery, "not yet dissolved," for having "travelled much," to induce O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, to make his submission, which petition was granted, but only for a limited time, for the Crown was in possession in 1577.

In 1621 William Dongan obtained a grant of the House of the Junior Brothers, called Grey Friars of Innis, with one church, one belfry, one grave-yard, one mill, one salmon weir, one eel weir, two messuages with stone walls, and twelve cottages with land on Clonroad.

All the land about Ennis belonged to the Earl of Thomond's manor of Clonroad, and almost wholly leased to the Gore family in perpetuity.

¹⁴ This is in the parish of Killimer, barony of Clonderlaw, and was therefore in the territory of East Corca Bhaiscin, the Lord of whom, 1585, who signed the composition with Sir John Perrott, was Teige Mac Mahon; otherwise, "Mac Mahon." In the return of the castles of Clare supplied to Sir Richard Bingham in 1586, the castle of Doneygrock was possessed by Teige Mac Muircertagh Cam (Mac Mahon). In 1620, the Castle of Donogoroge was included in the Earl of Thomond's Patent, and was, in 1641, in possession of his tenant, William Brigdale.

During the Cromwellian period, Mr. Walter Hickman was placed in this castle, and after obtained from the Earl of Thomond a lease of same for ninety years, with the condition to supply a Protestant horseman, with good horse,

In this seige [of Glyn Castle, see p. 188 *infra*], July the 8 a Cannon happened to be cloy'd, which by the President of Mounster Carews advice, was thus cleer'd, and which may serve for Instruction of all Souldiers upon the like occasion: he commanded that the Peice as it was should be abased at the tayle and the muzzle mounted as high as they could, the gunner to give her a full charge of powder wth a shot after it then to give fire at y^e mouth thereof, by which the Touch hole was presently cleer'd.

[Here is drawn a Jacobean mural monument surmounting a table or altar tomb, on the former the word THOMAS POWER, A. D. 1622.]

Remarkeable also at this seige that the President having the Knight of the Valley's eldest son & heire of this Castle, a child of 6 years of age in his possession, to affrighten the Castle guard he caused the child to be sett upon one of the Tops of the Gabions, sending them word that they should have a fair mark to bestow their small shott upon. To which the Constable answer'd in unbecoming terms thus:—The place is open where he was born, and the K^{nt} of the Valley may have more sonnes. But the President (intending no such cruelty, as knowing that y^e report of the Cannon would have shaken the child's Limbs in peices) caused him to be taken down, & then began the Battery. After which a breach was made & it assaulted by Captain Flower; a sally was made by the Castle Guard Rebels, the constable slayne, and his head mounted on a stake 9. July, 1600. The castle was wonn, some of the rebels were putt to the sword, and others leap'd off the Battlements of the Castle into the water underneath it.

This Castle upon the Shannon most of the time of the Rebellion had in it one Anthony Arthur, one of the great merchants of that name, as a Generall factor of the city to vent merchandize & commodities to the Rebels.

Five miles distant from this castle is the Castle of Carigfoile.

The command of this Castle of Glyn for Queen Elizabeth was given in charge Anno 1600, to Captain Nicholas Mordant.

SHANNON River, whose Source is in the North, and ends in the South-West of Ireland, is famous for being navigable for near 200 miles from sea to sea, from James Town where it takes its rise (were it not for one rock within 5 miles of Limerick), to Loophead neer Malbay, a mad bay dangerous for Shipping; here it is s^d that 6 of the Spanish fleet in .88 were wreck't.

sword, case of pistols, and other necessities for a month; to plant 100 apple trees, and to cover the castle with

a roof, with slate or shingle, and also to erect a house 1½ stories 40 ft. by 18 ft.

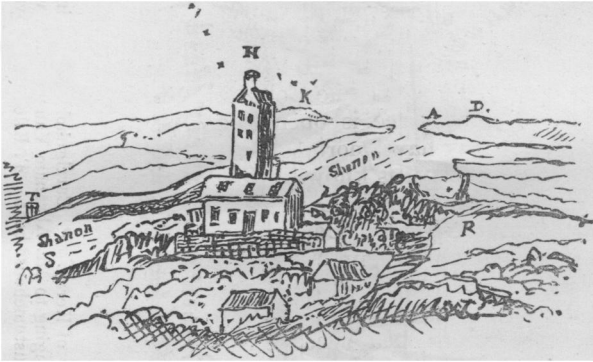
This River is famous for the best Herrings, Salmon, Trouts of 44 Inches long, Lampreyes, Breem, &c.

In the marley mudd in this river are sometimes found, 14 or 15 foot deep, Elkes and Bufulo's Skeletons.

The chiefest Cities and Walled Towns on the Shannon are Limerick, Athlone, a wall'd Town and considerable Pass. Fort Falkland, built when my Lord Falkland was lord deputy, and thence it took its name.

Upon this river is the

CASTLE of CORGRAGE which in the reigne of Q. Elizabth belonged to one Mr. Trenchard an Undertaker, a castle of great strength, which being surrendred to her Ma^{ties} use, the President of Mounster gave the comānd thereof to Mr. Oliver Stevenson.



H. Donogoroge Castle, belonging to Walter Hickman, Esq. T. Glin, Major Fitz-Geralds, in the county of Limerick. K. County of Kerry. A. Kilceraldane Point. D. Knock-Ray, an hill so called. S. Burrawn Lands,¹⁵ belonging to Captⁿ. John Cocks.

From the Hill marked with the letter R, about 300 paces from y^e castle, is the loudest and plainest Eccho that I ever heard; it resounds rather louder than the voice or noyse you utter.

GLYN CASTLE, marked above with the letter T, is next to be considered, and whose state as it was, when it was taken by S^r. George Carew under Queen Elizabeth, 8 July 1600, I have sett down from another draught on y^e other side.

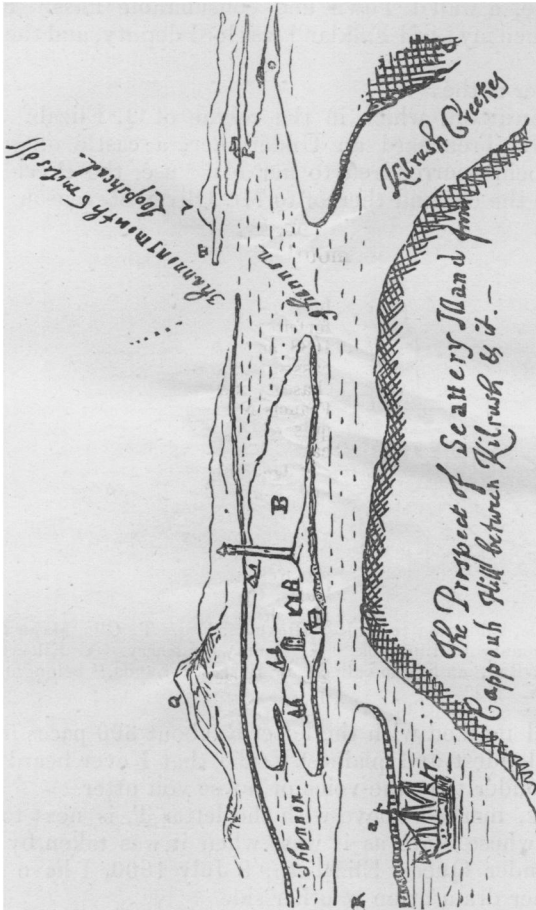
¹⁵ Barrane Lands, in the parish of Kilmimer, barony of Clonderalaw, was, previous to 1641, the property of Sir Teige M'Mahon, Bart., who succeeded in finding favour with the Crown, and obtained some of the ancient patrimony of the M'Mahons of East Corca Bhaishkin. Here Thomas Clancy was located under

the Cromwellian Settlement, but the lands at the Restoration were granted to James Nixon.

Benjamin Cox, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Kilrush, J. P., is the present representative of Captain John Cocks, above mentioned, though not the owner of Barrane.

[Here is given a view of Glyn Castle from the "Pacata Hibernia."]

GLYN-CASTLE in the county of Limerick now (viz. 1681) in the hands of Major Fitz Gerald, is distant from Ballintane 5 miles.



Q. Knockanore, in the County of Kerry. P. Carrigoholt,¹⁶ belonging to my Lord of Clare O. Queren,¹⁷ a neat box belonging to Mr. Abraham Vanhoggarden, who built it. R. Ennis Bigg, or Hog-Island.¹⁸ A. Customehouse boat. T. Kilcardane poynt. V. Knock Ray-hill.

In Queen Elizabeth's dayes, viz., 5. July 1600, was beseiged. Captain Gawen Harvy lay at Anchor before it 5. July 1600. Can-

¹⁶ This was the chief seat of the M'Mahons, Lords of West Corca Bhaiscin, which composed the present barony of Moyarta, and part of Ibric-

kane. The composition of 1585 was signed by Tyrrelagh M'Mahon of Moyarta, chief of his name in West Corcavaskin. When the rents under this

non were brought by water from Limerick by the Earl of Thomond when they intrenched before y^e castle between it and y^e Shannon River. The 6th of July 1600, a Demy Cannon and Sacre were posted so as to do Execu^cōn ag^t the Castle, without y^e loss of a man on y^e beseigers side, by reason of a Parley for that end (as a blinde) entertained.

The Constable of the Castle 7th July, as a Thomond man borne, and natural follower of y^e Earle of Thomond, propos'd something for y^e Earles safety, which y^e Earle mock't at, advizing him to deliver up the Castle to y^e Queen, which y^e President of Munster hearing sent him this last words, that since he had refused that noble Earles offer, that he was in hope, before 2 dayes, to have his head from his shoulders, which fell out.

Loopshhead¹⁹ is a Promontory belonging to y^e Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Clare not farr off the mouth of the Shannon, [here is]

composition were sought to be collected, Teige Caech M'Mahon, Lord of Carrigaholt, committed outrages upon the crown collectors. As this not only affected the crown's claim of 10s. a quarter, but also the claim of 5s. from each quarter, payable to the Earl of Thomond, he sent his brother to remonstrate, but Teige being then absent in Kerry, the castle was occupied by his wife and a beautiful daughter, to whom the Earl's brother soon became attached. Teige having returned when O'Brien was out hunting, ordered that he should be seized on entering the courtyard, which was on the sea-side. As soon as O'Brien was aware of the attempt, he leapt his horse over the wall into the foaming sea, and although wounded, reached the strand, which extends for a mile to the east of the castle. The Earl of Thomond, in revenge, possessed himself of some of M'Mahon's castles. In 1600, Teige Caech crossed the Shannon and joined O'Donnell, who had marched to the south to meet the Spaniards, where he was soon after killed accidentally by his own son Turlogh, who fled to Spain.

In 1601, July 8, Daniel O'Brien, brother of the Earl of Thomond, received the Queen's letter for a grant of the Castle of Carrigaholt, and such manors, castles, &c., as Teige M'Mahon and his son Turlogh were seised of in West Corcavaskin, at the time of their entering into rebellion. This Sir Daniel O'Brien was created Viscount Clare in 1662. The large estates which had

been acquired by the Clare family were forfeited by Daniel, third Viscount, in 1688, and the estates sold. Carrigaholt passed to the Burtons, one of the co-purchasers, and was the residence of Sir Francis N. Burton, brother of the Marquis of Conyngham, who repaired the castle, and his grandson now enjoys it.

¹⁷ Querin is in the parish of Moyarta, and in 1620 was included in the Earl of Thomond's patent.

Isaack Vanhogarden was placed here at the Cromwellian Settlement, but at the Restoration, the Earl of Thomond leased the lands to John Wright and Humphrey Rogers for ninety-nine years, with the condition that they should build a stone house with chimneys, one and a-half stories high, 40 ft. by 18 ft., floored with boards, and covered with slate or shingles. The improvements made by this tenant are stated to have cost £600.

¹⁸ Hog Island lies between Scatterry Island and Kilrush, and formed part of the manor of Kilrush.

Dinely has given no particulars of Scatterry Island, which has a long history of its own. Its ruins are fully described by Dr. O'Donovan, in a letter dated 9th December, 1839, now deposited in the Royal Irish Academy, with the documents from the Ordnance Office.

¹⁹ Cuchullin's Leap, in the parish of Kilballyowen, barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare. In this remote parish there are remains of several churches of great antiquity.

a stone whereon if any one turnes round upon the heele,²⁰ and thinks on any other of either sex for an husband or wife, are sayd never to faile of their thought; on this several have wrote and engraven their names, but none ever ventur'd to make the turne, the stone being so dangerous an eminence over the water that 'tis thought impossible.

KILRUSH²¹ is a Town in y^e county of Clare, belonging to the right Hon^{ble}. Henry Earle of Thomond, at this time, 1680, in the tenure of Major Granniere; opposite, with a league & half of river between, to the Castle of Carigfoile in the county of Kerry, hither 28. July 1601, from Limerick marched the president of Mounster Carew agst. the Rebels of Kerry with 1050 Foot of Qu. Eliz.

²⁰ There is a stone in a field belonging to Mr. Kieran Molloy; a short distance S. W. of the churchyard of Clonmacnoise, on which, if a person leaving the country, turns on his heel, with the sun, he will, it is believed, be sure to come back to his native place alive. This stone is called "Clogh-an-umpy," i. e. *cloch-an-t-iompodh*, "stone of the turning." This is a curious relic of our ancient sun-worship. Tempo in Fermanagh is called in Irish *an t-iompodh deisiol*, i. e. "turning from left to right." Joyce's "Irish Names of Places." p. 28.—J. G.

²¹ The forfeiture of the property of Teige Caech M'Mahon in 1601 promoted further inquiry in this country. On the 27th of October, 1604, an Inquisition took place of a remarkable character, for the jury found that Shinan M'Girrygine, *late* Bishop of Iniskatra (be it remembered that Scatterry was united to Killaloe previous to the English conquest, and if St. Seanan is the bishop meant, he died in 544), granted to the Church for pious uses sixteen quarters of land, including Kilrush, commonly called Termon Shannon, and that they had been granted in lease by the bishops of Killaloe, but were declared forfeited to the King because they were granted to the fraternity of Canons against the Statutes of Mortmain.

1605, March 9. These sixteen quarters of Termon Shannon were granted to John King, Clerk of the Hanaper, Dublin; and in March, 1609, were re-granted to Donat Earl of Thomond. And again in 1620, were, with other lands, formed into the Earl's manor of

Kilrush by a new patent.

In 1622, John Rider, bishop of Killaloe, made a claim for these lands to the Royal Commissioners; but having at the same time claimed almost every denomination in the three baronies of Moyarta, Clonderalaw, and Ibrickane, no notice appears to have been taken of it. This appears a confirmation of the assertion that amongst the native chieftains in old times the civil and ecclesiastical power were united in the same person, those baronies having in ancient times formed the kingdom of Corca Bhaiskin, whose kings having been expelled by the M'Mahons, it became united with Thomond.

By the Petty Census, Isaac Granger, John Arthur, and Peter White, appear as "Tituladoes" in the town, with five English and eighty-four Irish inhabitants.

The Earl of Thomond, after the Restoration, granted a lease of Kilrush, with four and a-half ploughlands, to Isaack Granger, to expire in 1675; and another in reversion in 1672 to Colonel John Blount, which contained a covenant to lay out the town of Kilrush, and settle therein ten English families, or in want of them, ten tradesmen, and to build no houses but with brick or stone and lime, to be slated. At General Hostings to send two horsemen armed and found for a month. If expelled from the premises by war, to pay no rent but what he makes of the premises.

In 1656, Giles Vandeleur was tenant to the Earl of Thomond for Ballynode, in this barony, and his second son, the Rev. John Vandeleur, was appointed Rector of Kilrush in 1688.

souldiers & 75 horse, he being forc'd to take his way through y^e county of Clare, the mountain of Sleuglogher, by reason of the rain, being unpassable for carriages ; the honour of this despatch is worthily attributed to the then Earle of Thomond, who provided Boats.

BARONY of BURREN,²² in the county of Clare, famous for Physicall Herbs the best in Ireland, and equall to the best of England. Here are Eringo Roots²³ in great quantity. Oysters of middle syze, salt, green finn'd, farr exceeding our Colchester, as own'd by several Judges of both; this Barony affordeth not a piece of timber sufficient to hang a man, water in any one place to drown a man, or earth enough in any part to bury him. This consists of one entire rock with here and there a little surface of Earth, which raiseth earlier Beef and Mutton, though they allow no hay, than any land in this Kingdome, & much sweeter by reason of the sweet herbs intermixed and distributed every where. Earth or Mold is so precious here, that it is reported Process has bin severall times made for one neighbours removing earth in baskets from one anothers land. Here Horses 4 abreast draw the Plough by the Tayles,²⁴ which was the custome all over Ireland, untill a Statute

²² The kingdom of Corcomroe consisted of the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, and were formed into an independent diocese, that of Kilfenora, at the synod of Rathbraissil, in 1111. It became divided under two chiefs of the O'Connors, one of whom assumed the name of O'Loughlin; and their families increased to such an extent, that in 1641 there were fifty-three proprietors of land in the barony of Burren of the name of O'Loughlin, notwithstanding several forfeitures and sales which had taken place during the preceding reign.

The O'Loughlins had joined in the resistance to the Earl of Thomond's English succession by primogeniture; but he obtained their submission by force of arms in 1599, notwithstanding their warlike nature and very thick skulls, which was a type of the ancient race of O'Loughlins.

Some of this clan were admitted to occupy under the Cromwellian Settlement; but the baronies of Burren and Inchiquin were appointed for the transplanted Irish from Kerry, who, in a petition to the Council, Sep. 5, 1655, complain that they had been assigned that part of the county that was most infertile and waste, and they were also removed from the sea coast by the mile-line, which was

given to English settlers to prevent the Irish from intercourse with any persons coming by ships. At the Restoration, Donough O'Loughlin, of Killonehan parish, received a grant of seventy acres, the only one of that numerous family that was admitted to favour.

Notwithstanding its infertile character, large quantities of cattle, fed on the winterages of Burren, without the aid of artificial food or hay, are disposed of at the Spring fair at Ballinasloe in such good condition, that they are eagerly bought up by those who possess richer pastures.

The Pouldoody oysters still maintain their celebrity.

²³ i. e. Sea Holly.

²⁴ 1606. Act of Council was passed restraining the barbarous custom of drawing ploughs and carriages by horses' tails, on pain of forfeiture—for the first year's offence, one garron (horse); the second, two; and for the third the whole team.

1613, July 27. Grant made 11^o James I. to Sir William Uvedale of the fines of 10s., to be forfeited for every plough drawn by horses' tails, for which he was to pay a rent to the Crown of £100 Irish.

In 1613 a Commission was issued to inquire into the state of Ireland, and

forbad it. Yett they are tollerated this custome here because they cannot mannage their land otherwise, their Plough Geers, tackle, and traces being (as they are all over the rest of the Kingdome) of Gadds or withs of twiggs twisted, which here would break to pieces by the Plough Share so often jubbing against the Rock, which, the

BALLYKITT.



Geers being fastened by wattles or wispes to the Horses Tayles, the horses being sensible stop untill the Plowman lifts it over. Here people live to an extraordinary age, as observed by a Gentleman of this cuntry, who hath an estate upon the place, that a man

among other things, as to disorderly practices, which reported "that, notwithstanding the order of 1606, it was not put in execution for almost five years, until, in 1611, Captain Paule Goare, demanding seven or eight score pounds of his majesty for pay of certain soldiers entertained by him and other services, did desire the benefit of this penalty in one or two counties, which the Lord Deputy granted, limiting the charge to 10s. In 1612, the Lord Deputy ordered the penalty to be levied in all Ulster, which, amounting to £870, was employed for public uses. The profits under the grant to Sir William Uvedale within Ulster has produced £800, though they were informed the charge on the people was more.

"Although divers of the natives pretend a necessity to continue the said manner of ploughing, as more fit for stony and mountainous ground, yet we are of opinion it is not fit to be con-

tinued."

1620, May 18th. King's letter states "that he had hoped the barbarous custom would have been reformed, but that he had heard that the agents, acting under his patent, more respecting their own profit than our intention, have, by way of contract, drawn down the 10s., to 2s. 6d., and 2s., and so, by lessening the punishment, opened the way for the rude and hateful custom to spread itself." A Statute 10 & 11 Charles I., cap. 15, was afterwards passed that none should plough, harrow, or draw by horses' tails.

It is curious that Article 28, in the treaty of March 25, 1646, between the Supreme Council of the Confederates and Lord Ormond, it was provided that the Acts prohibiting ploughing by horses' tails, and burning oats in straw, should be repealed, proving what a hold these customs had taken, when such great issues were at stake at that moment.

and his wife made above 204 years. The Rock is a sort of Limestone. And their Garrens, horses so called, are seldome or never shoo'd. It is not so seriously, as jestingly, reported that a Traveller passing over this Barony his horses leg chanced to stick in an hole between two rocks and to leave one of the shoos, which he alighting and searching for it, drew up out of the same place above 30 shoos; this is modestly thought the least number, for some undertake to say 30 dozen. Here is but one narrow road, no going out of it, and in this Barony the Partiçons of land are made by broad stones like slate turn'd up edgewise.

The common people here use Brogues made of raw hides²⁵ or untann'd Leather.

Ballykitt²⁶ was anciently a castle, but reduc'd to what it is by Henry Hickman, Esq^r. Here is yearly kept a fair for black Cattle on the Feast day of S^t. John Baptist, called Ballykitt fair.

This is part of the Estate of the Right Hon^{ble}. Henry Earle of Thomond within a mile of Kilrush Town.

Note, that Irish Cattle at 4 years old here are held marketable if fatt, wherefore not so fitt for long voyages as the English 8 year old stall-fed Beefs.²⁷

A Dayes sayle from hence are seen the

ISLES of ARRAN, the outer part of y^e West of this Kingdome, where 'tis sayd the Inhabitants complaine of living too long, and are faine to come out thence to dye.

LISCAGHAN Castle, in Kerry, was taken in storme and scale Anno 1600 by one Maurice Stack serv^t to y^e then President Carew of Mounster, with but 50 men; this castle is situate in the very heart and middst of Kerry; after this 16. July 1600, the rebels besieged this castle, Stack in it, and placed an Irish Engine against it, called a sow, to its walls, to sapp the same as they terme it. But Stack & his men made a sally, and so well behaved themselves that they tore the sow in pieces and made her cast her piggs, slaying 27 of them on the place. After Stack, Mr. Walter Talbot had the cōmand of Liscaghan as constable which y^e Rebell Florence²⁸ thought to have brib'd, but in vain.

GLANCOYN Castle in Connilogh, whose ruines are seen at this day, was surpriz'd Octob^r 1st 1600 by S^r Francis Berkley; after

²⁵ From a rare book entitled "Beware the Cat;" it appears that these brogues were fitted to the foot by a piece of the hide being laced on when fresh from the beast.—J. G.

²⁶ This was one of the manors of Viscount Clare, in the barony of Moyarta; and Colonel Daniel O'Brien, afterwards third Viscount, resided here during his father's life. Henry Hickman obtained

a lease of Ballyket from Lord Clare, Nov. 13, 1668, for three lives. It did not belong to the Earl of Thomond, as stated by Dineley.

²⁷ It is curious to find early maturity, now held to be a result of high English breeding, here set forth as a peculiarity of the "Irish cattle" of Clare, one of the aboriginal breeds of Ireland.—J. G.

²⁸ i. e. Florence Mac Carthy.

which, in Kerry, Castlemang in y^e hands of Thomas Oge, and Lis-toel castle defended by Fitz Maurice, were both regain'd, wherein, as in other exployts ag^t the Irish Rebels, Captain Flower of Lis-more was very eminent.

DINGLE CASTLE, belonging to a famous haven & Town of that name in the County of Kerry, & then belonging to W^m Fitz Gerald the Knight of Kerry, in Novemb^r 1600 was by him surrendered to S^r Charles Wilmot, and he received into favour by the President of Mounster, for Qu. Elizabeth, S^r George Carew. Dingle Town belongs now, 1681, to S^r W^m Brewster ; it goes by the name of Dingle Icouch.

Castle ny Parke, invested by the Spaniards when they took Kinsale, was rendered by them to Queen Elizabth 20 Nov^r 1601 upon promise of their Lives onely.

Here very observable was a brave act of a private souldier, for whilst the Lord Deputy Mountjoy and the serjeant major were viewing the grounds, a musqueteer belonging to S^r Francis Berkleys Company, in the face of the guards, attempting to steal (as he had done divers times before) a Spanish Sentinel, who was seconded with 4 that he saw not, fought them all five, whereof one of them was a sergeant major, whom he had almost taken prisoner, & when he had found he could do noe good upon them all, he came off without other hurt than y^e cutting of his hand a little with the breaking of a thrust, Nov^r 23. 1601.

This Castle ny Park was erected by the Queen, Anno 1601, by her Engineer Paul Ives, for the defence of Kinsale Harbour ; who also contrived Halabolin Fort.

[Here is given a view of Castle ny Park, or Park Castle, from the "Pacata Hibernia."]

HALBOLIN, the remains whereof are yett to be seen, was scituate in an Island of the same name in the river of Cork six miles and a half from that capital city ; this fort was erected by Paul Ives, an engineer, to cōmand the river and shipping directed so to do by S^r. George Carew, Lord President of Munster, January 15. 1601, for the Queene ; at the same time was also erected Castle ny Parke to defend the Haven of Kinsale.

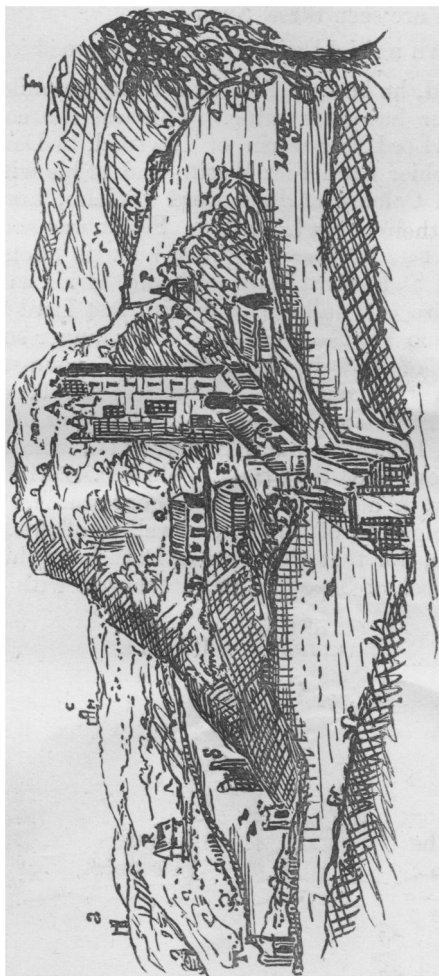
[Here is given a view of Halbolin Fort, from the "Pacata Hibernia."]

Lough-Gurr, a fair Castle in the Tenure of John Bailly, Esq^r. It belonged to the Countesse Dowager of Bathe, who built the sayd new Church for the use of the protestants, and bestow'd a Rich Pulpitt Cloth, Silver Chalice, Plate, Bible, & service book. It now belongs to S^r Henry Vane or Fane, part of his Estate.

The said Countesse was Dowager of Henry Bouchier Earle of Bathe.

This Castle during the Time of the Irish Rebellion was always a Garrison for one side or other; beside, being in an Island of above

LOUGH-GURR CASTLE.



A. The Castle. S. The Ruines of Black Castle. T. The Gatehouse. V. The Long bridge, wth. Drawbridges. R. The New Church. D. Carrickmore Hill. c. Racannon. Q. Stableing. E. Barnes. P. The Pigeon house. F. Knock Fennel.

a mile in circumference encompass'd with a large and deep Lough or Poole, it was a receptacle not onely for man but beast to defend from the enemy.

Lough Gurr is seven miles from Limerick.

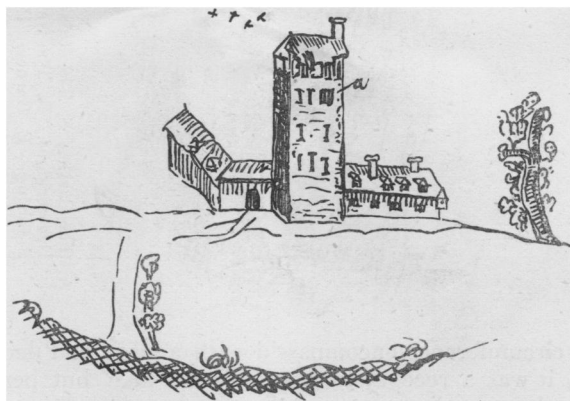
The Lough or large mote which encompasseth this Island and Castle aboundeth in Fishes, Pike, Eeles, but Roches in vast quantity. Mr. Henry Bayly, son to the sd Jn^o Bayly, told me of a prodigious Pike there lately taken of 4 foot & half in length, with one in its Belly of above two foot long.

In the Castle are seen these Armes:—

[Here is drawn a shield with the arms blazoned in the text.]

Thus blazon'd, he beareth Argent a Cross engrailed Gules, between four Water bowgetts sable. This was the coat Armor of John Bouchier Lord Fitz-warin of Tawstock in Devonshire (son of Foulke Bouchier Lord Fitz Warin, and of his wife Elizabeth, second sister and Coheire of John Lord Dinham, Lord High Trēr of England under Henry VII., which Foulk was son of Richard Bouchier, Lord Fitz Warin, in right of his wife Thomasin, daughter and heire of S^r Richard Hankford and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heire of Foulke Fitz Warin, last Lord Fitzwarin, of that Family, which William Bouchier was younger son of William Bouchier Earle of Ewe in Normandy, and younger brother to Henry Bouchier first Earle of Essex) was the 9. of June 1536 created Earle of Bath, by Henry 8, in the 28. yeer of his reign; he died the 27. Ap. 1539, and 31 of Henry VIII., who marryed, &c. From hence is descended that truly noble K^{nt}. S^r Henry Bouchier, or of this Family, & a carefull and diligent searcher out of Antiquities of the Kingdome of England as well as of this, whose armes I think these are, for that y^e Earles of Bath have this addition of charge, viz. a label of 3 points azure charged with 9 Flower de luces Or.

BALLINGARDE CASTLE.



BALLINGARDE.—Remarkeable here is, that one M^{rs}. Bourke, to be contracted to a person for whom she had no fancy, the night

before the intended solemnity she leap'd out of the window of this castle, marked (a), of about 16 yards high without hurt & ran away. And afterwards married to the same man she so avoyded, and lived happily with him.

Ballinegarde Castle is 4 miles distant from the City of Limerick, in the hands of John Croker, Esq^r., one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace for the County of Limerick, one of the greatest Corne Merchants in the sayd County.

This Castle and Estate is the jointure of the widdow to Coll^d Randolph Clayton.

A mile and half from hence are seen the Ruines of

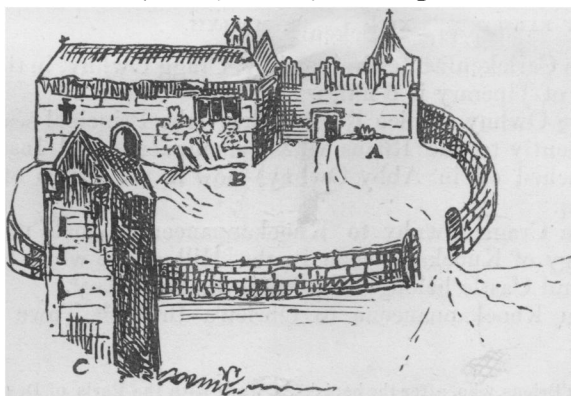
Schuille Castle, s^d to be built by King John, the lands whereof belong to S^r George Ingoldsby. Herein lived in the year 1673, or near it, in a certain Cabbin, being serjeant, viz., a bayliffe, to the sayd Mr. Croker, one David Brown, who voyded a flattish Worme of above twenty and four foot long.

Six miles from Limerick, and seven miles from Ballinegard is the Town of

ADARE.—In which were anciently seen Abbeys whose Ruines are worth visiting; here was a mannour house belonging to the Earles of Kildare totally ruined by Pierce Lacy Anno. 1600. The Town of Ardare was burnt by Maurice Stack; halfe a mile from hence are the ruines of Liscaghan Castle.

RATHMORE castle was in the hands of rebels in Queen Elizabeths time Anno. 1600: it is 3 miles out of Limerick road, it was surrendered to the Queen 15. July & y^e ward delivered to Carew presid^t of Mounster; it is 3 miles out of way between Limerick & Kilmallock.

From Limerick by Abby Owyny to Carigkenlish is 6 miles.



On y^e left hand going to the Altar is seen this upon S^r George Ingoldesby's wive's mother.

[Here is given a drawing of a Table monument with the following words in Roman Capitals.]

RIS NI. ANNABEL GOULD TH
DIED XXVII MAY. MDCLXXII.

On the right hand, going up to the Altar place of y^e Chancel of Carigkenlish is seen this monument against the wall.

In Roman Capitals.

HUNC TUMULUM THEOBALDUS BOURK SIBI
ET UXORI SUI SLANIE BRIEN FIERI FECIT
BURKHARUM SOBOLES CAROLINO
SANGINE TINCTE ATQUE BRIANOR
UM NOBILITATA TRIBU
HIC THEOBALDE JACES TECUM.

[Here is drawn a Jacobean mural monument with three niches, above an altar tomb. Over the right-hand niche are the words SANCTA MARIA, in the centre a Crucifixion, with the letters INRI, over the left-hand niche is ST. JOHANNES ; on it Dineley has placed a portion of the above inscription, writing it at full in margin.]

On an altar Tomb, in Roman Capitals.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF APHRA MANSEL MY
DEAR MOTHER DAUGHTER OF S^r WILL^m CRAYFORD K^r
THERE ALSO LIETH MY DEAR WIFE MARY MANSEL
DAUGHTER OF GEORGE BOOTH OF CHESHIRE ESQUIRE
AND OF MY SISTER APHRA PEACOCK AND OF HER DAUGHTER
ANNE PEACOCK ERECTED BY ME JOHN MANSELL ESQUIRE
AND ENTENDED FOR MYSELF AND THE REST OF
MY FAMILY THIS XII OCTOBER. MDCLXII.

From Carickenlish to Craigowhny, Cragg Owahny, in the County Palatine of Tiperary is 6 miles.

Cragg Owahny anglicè Rock Owahny (the Principal seat belonging anciently to the Riians whose monuments and Inscriptiōn I have touched off in Abby Owahny) now in the hands of Richard Lee, Esq.

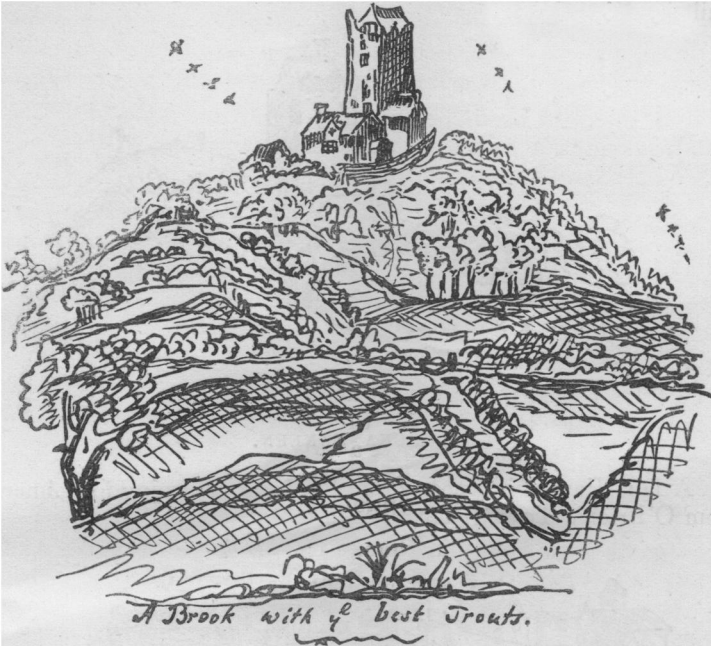
From Cragg Owahny to Knockannaneen a small mile. The Etimology of Knockannaneen is, the Hill of the white bird ; this Estate and Castle belongs to [*blank*] Sheldon, Esq^r.

From Knockannaneene to Obrien's Bridge²⁹ Town is a mile and half.

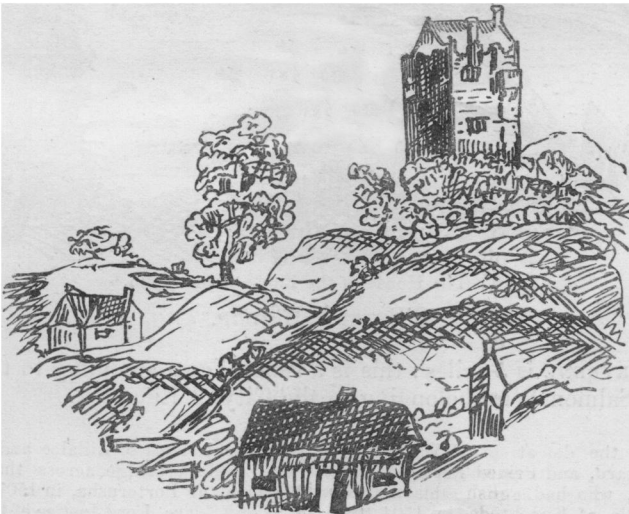
²⁹ The O'Briens, who, after the banishment of the English out of Clare in 1318, had succeeded as Princes of Thomond, were involved in frequent

Wars with the Earls of Desmond, with respect to the territories, which lay in the south side of the Shannon, and in 1466, Teige O'Brien not only succeeded

Two miles from hence is the Bishoprick and ancient city of Killaloo.³⁰ This Bridge parteth y^e County of Tipperary and Clare.



Cragg Owhny.



Knockannanen.

in obtaining the territory of Clanwilliam, but also a chief rent out of the

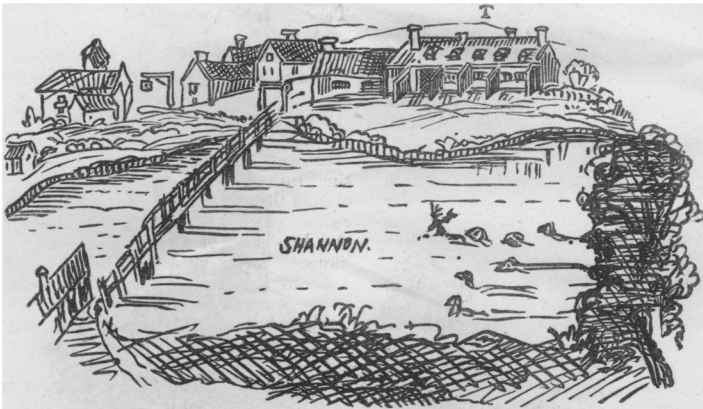
Co. Limerick, and a subsidy of sixty marks a year for the city of Limerick.

Within a mile and three quarters of O'Brien's Bridge is seen the Ruines of a very ancient Building called CASTLE CONNELL built by King John.



KNOCKANNANEEN.

A fair View of it is seen on y^r left hand returning for Limerick from O'Brien's Town, from whence to



T. The House of the Earle of Inchiquin.³¹

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE.

PARTEENE is 5 miles : this is a small Town adjoining to the famous Salmon Wire belonging to the City of Limerick.

After the defeat of M^cWilliam of Clanrickard, and Prince Turlogh Donn O'Brien, who had gone to his aid, at the battle of Knocktow, in 1504, the city of Limerick could no longer be depended upon as a passage from one part of Thomond to the other : so O'Brien, having obtained assistance

from the bishops of Killaloe and Kilfenora, built a bridge across the river Shannon, at Portcrusha, in 1507. The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, partly destroyed this bridge in 1510. In 1534 Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, having given his adhesion to Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, the "Silken Earl,"

Upon Parteen bridge is read this Inscriptiōn beginning a fair Causeway over a bog leading to Limerick

HUNC PONTEM AC VIAM STRATAM FIERI FECIT

PETRUS CREAGH

FILIUS ANDREÆ

MAJOR CIVITATIS LIMERICENSIS. SUMPTIRUS

EJUSDEM CIVITATIS

ANNO DOMINI MDCXXXV.

On the right hand of this Bridge is a Great Decoy for Ducks, belonging to James Fitz Gerald of the middle Temple, Esq^r.

In the midway of this Causeway are also other Inscriptiōns of Majors of Limerick as One [*blank*] Arthur, Wilson, [*blank*] Samuel Foxon, Esq^{rs}.

Lord Leonard Grey's attention was directed to this bridge, "by which, in a manner, all the English thereto adjoining had been subdued, especially the County of Limerick, and that unless the bridge be in haste laid prostrate, the O'Briens may be expected to encroach still further upon the territory of the English." It was not until 1536 that Lord Leonard Grey succeeded in destroying the bridge, having "brought a Portugal piece, and certain harquebusses and hand guns, with a great piece of iron, that shot balls, as great in manner as a man's head, with which the garrison were driven out of their defences, and the bridge, which was fifteen score paces long, was broken down with bills, swords, and daggers, with great labour for lack of pickaxes and crows."

After the death of Connor O'Brien, his brother Murrough, who succeeded as Prince, no longer able to resist the increased power of the English, not only surrendered his principality, but agreed to relinquish all claim as chieftain beyond the Shannon.

³⁰ Under the ancient Irish rule, the ecclesiastical divisions were conterminous with the territories of the principal chieftains, and Tuam Greine, or Tomgraney, appears to have been chief church of the Dalcassian tribe of Ui Bloid, who were settled on the north side of the Shannon. When Brian Borumha selected Kincora, in the present town of Killaloe, as his chief residence, in preference to Cashel, which his family were

only entitled to occupy in alternate succession with the Eugenian race, the church of Killaloe sprung into importance. On the south side of the Shannon lay another territory of the Ive Bloid, whose chief church was Tir de Glas, or Terry Glass.

When the Papal Legate, Gillebert, bishop of Limerick, at the Synod of Rathbrassil, in 1111, consolidated the minor bishoprics into regular dioceses, Killaloe was selected for the centre of the diocese; and in 1195 the diocese of Roscrea was added; and about the same time Inis-cattery, or Scattery, which included the baronies of Moyarta, Clonderalaw, and Ibrickan, which had been the kingdom of Corca Bhaiscin, was likewise united with Killaloe.

From the time of Brian Borumha, there is a tolerably regular account of the successors to the See of Killaloe, some of whom are styled bishops of Thomond.

The death of the last bishop of Tir de Glas is recorded in 1152; and the last bishop of Inis-cattery recorded died in 1188. Charles O'Heney, bishop of Killaloe, who died in 1193, being also bishop of Inis-cattery.

In 1217, King John appointed Robert Travers, an Englishman, to the See, and Geoffry de Mariscis, the Lord Justice, erected a castle at Killaloe for his protection; but he was deprived by the Papal Legate in 1221; and from that time until 1612 the See was occupied by bishops of Irish blood, notwithstanding all the laws which had been passed

CARRIGFOYLE CASTLE, five miles distant from the Glinnstood out against Queen Elizabeth Anno 1600, as it also did before, Anno 1580, and was won by S^r William Pelham, then Lord Justice of this Kingdom, under whom at that time there serv'd, as a Captⁿ of Foot, George Carew, afterwards S^r George Carew Lord President of Mounster, then George Lord Carew Earle of Totness, General of the Ordinance, & of her Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} Privy Counsell.

This Castle was surrendered by O'Conner Kerry, and by the afore mençoned president Anno 1600 put into the hand of S^r. Charles Wilmot. At which time the Earle of Thomond, out of his affecçon for her Ma^{ties} service gave unto John O'Conner during the warrs another Castle and thirteen Ploughlands, for himself and Tenants to live upon in the County of Clare, nevertheles upon y^e landing of the Spanyards, this perfidious traytor relapsed.

When the Lord President had sate down before the Castle and had invested it, viz. 2. Aug. 1600, Patrick Lord Fitz Maurice, a stubborn Rebell then living, when he saw his chief seat, the Castle of LIXNAW and that of RATHOWINE belonging to the B^{pp} of Kerry and TRALEE taken by surprize by S^r Charles Wilmot, he himself broke and defaced his castle of

BEAU-LIEU seated upon the river Shannon and two miles distant from the following Castle of Carrigfoyle.

The Condiçon of Carrigfoyle Castle Anno. 1580, when it was taken by S^r. W^m. Pelham, K^{nt}. Lord Justice of Ireland, on Palm Sunday, and the manner how y^e cannon were planted for its battery taken from a draught.

[Here is given a view of Carrigfoyle Castle from the "Pacata Hibernia."]

against ecclesiastics of the Irish nation.

³¹ From the circumstance of the Earls of Inchiquin having been created Marquesses of Thomond, after the extinction of the Thomond branch, very few understand the distinction of the two lines. Murrough O'Brien, who surrendered to Henry VIII., was created Earl of Thomond only for life, the hereditary title being that of Inchiquin. His nephew Donough, son of his elder brother, was at the same time created Baron of Ibrackane, with remainder to the Earldom of Thomond; and thus the heirs of Murrough were Inchiquins, while the heirs of Donough were Thomonds; and between these two families there was a feud of long duration, arising originally as an offshoot of the wars between the Butlers and Fitzgeralds, Donough having married a Butler, and Murrough a Fitzgerald.

At the composition with Sir John

Perrott in 1585, a compromise was effected; for while the Earls of Thomond obtained 5s. a quarter in lieu of chieftain's right from eight baronies, Lord Inchiquin was given 5s. a quarter for every quarter in the barony of Inchiquin, the castle of Inchiquin being then the residence of the lords.

Murrough, the first lord, possessed the castle and manor of O'Brien's Bridge, with nine quarters of land.

The sixth baron, created Earl of Inchiquin, obtained Rostellan, in the county of Cork, which became the chief seat of that family. He died in 1673. The second Earl went as Governor to Jamaica, where he died in 1691; and the third Earl resided at Rostellan. This third Earl leased away all the manor of O'Brien's Bridge to different persons, and the reserved rents were afterwards sold.

CASTLE OF LIMERICK.

[Here is given a view of the Castle of Limerick, from the "Pacata Hibernia."]

The Irish C'h Historians speak Richard de Clare, Marshall, called Comes Strangulensis, the first and chief invader and conqueror of this Kingdome to be buried here, in the Quire of the ancient Preaching Friars.

It is not impossible that being so remarkeable a man as he was, here may have been set up some Honorary Remembrance, *Religionis causâ*, as the custome was of such whose bodies were missing, as lost by shipwrack, slayn, cut, mangled, and hewn in pieces in battaile, or of such who died in forraigne parts in battaile also, or otherwise whose Interment was unknown. In ancient times it being the opinion that the Spirit of the dead could by no means rest untill the body had decent buriall, so that he may have had this sort of Cenotaph, where is also sd to be buried his brother William.

[Extracts from Virgil and Homer omitted here.]

Postscript.

SINCE the Introduction to Dineley's Tour in Ireland was written in 1856, Mr. John Gough Nichols has edited for the Camden Society our author's "History from Marble, being ancient and modern Funeral Monuments in England and Wales, by T. D., Gent." In the admirable introduction which he has prefixed to that work, Mr. Nichols has, I think, conclusiuey shown that I was in error in supposing that Thomas Dineley [or *Dingley*, as he appears generally to have written his name] was identical with Thomas Dineley, of Whithall Chapel, in the parish of Bromsgrove, or was in any way connected with the Worcestershire family, as Nash, in his history of that county, considered to be the fact. It is clear that he was of the Dingleys of Southampton, who bore, however, the same armes (*argent, a fess sable, and in chief a mullet between two pellets of the last*), as the Dineleys, or Dingleys of Charlton, in Worcestershire, and were probably originally of the same stock.

It has now been ascertained from the Admission Book of Gray's Inn, to which we have the authority of our industrious author himself, that he belonged [see the dedicatory inscription appended to the view of Newport House, at p. 207 of the History from Marble], that he was admitted on the 6th of August, 1670, being the son and heir of Thomas Dingley, of Southampton, in the county of Southampton, Esq. His grandmother was Dorothy, daughter, and one of the coheirs of John Hopton, of Hopton-in-le-Hole, in Shropshire, Esq., whose sister, as appears by the Hampshire

Visitations made in 1622, and 1624, was the wife of Sir Richard Hopton of Cherbery, in the same county, Knt., whom our author mentions in his account of Sir Thomas Coningsby's Hospital at Hereford, as "his honoured great uncle."

Of the Irish journey, Mr. Nichols has remarked; "though Dingley nowhere distinctly intimates the circumstances which conducted him to Ireland, yet it is evident that his greatest friends in that country were among the dependants of the Earl of Thomond. In his subsequent book upon Wales, he takes occasion, on the mere incidental mention of Brien, one of the old kings of Ireland, to remark, that "Of the name of Brien or O'Brien, and family, are descended the most noble Irish Earls of Thomond," and then introduces a view of Bunratty Castle (a drawing, in fact, removed from p. 171, of his Irish Journal), and a description of the monument of Donagh, Earl of Thomond, in Saint Mary's Church, at Limerick, which, having been defaced in the rebellion, was restored in the year 1678, by his grandson, Earl Henry. Such a digression is, at first view, most extraordinary, but its motives will be understood when considered with regard to the connexion that existed between the Thomond family and that of his new patron, the Duke of Beaufort, for whose acceptance the Welsh volume was intended. This volume was printed by the liberality of the present Duke of Beaufort, in the year 1864, under the editorial care of Charles Baker, Esq., F. S. A., the author's drawings being beautifully engraved on wood. The number of copies was strictly limited to one hundred.

Mr. Nichols has also been successful in discovering in Doctors' Commons the record of administration to the property of Thomas Dingley, dated the 14th of May, 1695, by which I am enabled to correct an error into which I was led by a statement of the Historian Nash; it appears that he died when engaged in foreign travels, at Louvaine in Flanders, and that he had lived a bachelor, and was the last of his family, his heir being a niece, the daughter of his sister Eliza, the wife of William Melling.

EV. PH. SHIRLEY.

*Lower Ealington Park,
May 20, 1869.*